PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,160—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1897.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 8 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,836	21st Dec., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Nov., 8, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DUCA DI GALLIERA... ... S.S. DooBALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 560	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 800 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," has arrived and will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

F. FISCHER & Co.,
8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

—BASS'S BEER—

BOTTLED BY

FOSTER ND STONE

GUINESS'S

—DUBLIN STOUT.—

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
BY IND COOPE & CO.

THE CELEBRATED BOCK ALE.
BY MESSIEURS. GRUBER ET CIE.,
As used in the Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Europe.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	9
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address one line, Engraved any style	4	0
Address two lines, Engraved any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be sharged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES.	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

TO SEND HOME

TYPICAL XMAS CARDS OF INDIAN NATIVE LIFE AND CUSTOMS, 8 annas each.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

IN CASES OF OBSTINATE COUGH OR CHEST TROUBLE,

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WILL be found to provide a Remedy suited to the Palate of the most delicate invalid or child, yet retaining all the Nourishing and Curative powers of the FINEST NORWEGIAN OIL. BEING MOST PALATABLE, can be taken by patients quite unable to digest the Oil. ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE. It is superior to the imported Emulsions now so prominently before the public.

Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TEETH LIKE FINE PEARLS.

KEMP'S SUPARI (OR ARECA) NUT TOOTH PASTE

Gives the best results. It is a splendid preservative for the Teeth and Gums.

ANTISEPTIC AND ELEGANTLY PERFUMED,

Whilst its cleansing properties are unequalled.

Re. 1 per large Pot.

This preparation will be found superior to imported articles, being always fresh and in fine CONDITION.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

BRUSH THE HAIR THOROUGHLY.

SPRINKLE THE DOUCHE ON COPIOUSLY.

THOROUGHLY BRUSH THE HAIR.

THE WONDERFULLY refreshing effect can only be realised by experience. It is the safest, surest and best

HAIR RESTORER EXTANT.

EACH BOTTLE is fitted with a suitable sprinkler stopper. The douche is a

BRIGHT PALE GOLDEN FLUID,

DELICATELY PERFUMED,

HAVING NO SEDIMENT

it can be applied without any trouble. You have not even to shake the bottle.

GUARANTEED FREE from lead, sulphur paraffine or any mineral product, whatever and to be a purely vegetable compound.

Rs. 1-8, and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES.

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P" ,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S" ,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O" ,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R" ,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H" ,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

XMAS CARDS,

FOR SENDING HOME

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT NOW ON VIEW AT THE ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

ENGLISH SWEETS
From 12 Annas per lb.

PREPARED daily by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Fresh, pure and wholesome.

ALMOND ROCK, BUTTER SCOTCH, etc. | NOUGAT, TOFFEE, etc. | CHOCOLATES, ICE TABLETS, etc.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 6, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD RIPON THEATRE.

WINTER'S TALE
OR
VIKALPA VIMOCHAN

Will be represented in Marathi,
WEDNESDAY, 24TH INSTANT.
BY THE NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGHIT COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any CLAIMS against the personal Estate of the late RAJA MAHANT BALRAMDAS, *Feudatory Chief of Rajnandgaon, in the C. P., are hereby required to submit them with any evidence in support thereof, to the Superintendent, Rajnandgaon, B.-N. Railway, on or before the 31st December, 1897, after which date no such claims will be entertained.*

R. B. CHAPMAN, Political Agent,
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, Raipur, C.P.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any CLAIMS against the personal Estate of the late RAJA RAGHUKESARI DEO, Feudatory Chief of Kalahandi, in the C. P. are hereby required to submit them with any evidence in support thereof, to the Superintendent, Kalahandi State, Bhowanipatna via Raipur, C. P., on or before the 31st December, 1897, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Political Agent,
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, Raipur, C.P.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Day to receive the Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of WEIR and other Works in and near the River Bhadar is changed to WEDNESDAY NOON, the 1st December, 1897, when any tendering Contractor may be present.

J. J. B. BENSON,
State Engineer, Porbandar.
State Engineer's Office, Porbandar, 18th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of BENGAL COAL to Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898.

2. Tenders will be opened at 1 P.M., on MONDAY, 6th December, 1897, and no Tender submitted after that hour, will be accepted.

3. The estimated quantity of Coal required is about 1,000 tons, more or less.

4. Each Tender should be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be forfeited in the event of a Tender refusing to sign the Articles of agreement after acceptance of his Tender. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required on the acceptance of a Tender.

5. For other particulars apply at the office of the Undersigned between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on any working day.

6. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

G. DAVIDSON, Major, R.E.,
Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 16th November, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 29th day of November, 1897, for supplying and laying Filtering materials (shingle, sand and metal) at the Bhandarwada (John Hay Grant) Reservoir filters and for other works in connection therewith.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th Nov., 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "Dco. RALDUINO," Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 21st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of A. HULLALIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WAHALLAN MILLS.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee, Mr. Laloobhai Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of sale reserved to the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1894, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Runchordas Gokaldas, the nominee of Pranshunker Jamiatram, deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, on the premises.—

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property is on view.

PARTICULARS:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2546, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 97, new No. 16587, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2545.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2540.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-ninths square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2541.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement (94) ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Toka and Foras No. 9, new No. 1-4125, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 2-2541.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of leasehold land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the lessor Cursetji Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 73, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16586, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2544, 2-2544, 3-2544, 4-2544 and 5-2544.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land 1stly, 2ndly, 3rdly, 4thly, 5thly, and 6thly described, together with the mill buildings, engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys, chawls, godowns, bungalow, out-houses and shops and other buildings standing thereon, and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Ookerda Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahllan Mills, situate, lying and being on the west side of Soparibaug Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38309 2-3d square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Soparibaug Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Katao Ramdas respectively, and partly by the Currey Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Thaver, Moolanee Sajan Meralli and Dinshaw Bomanjee respectively, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 140, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos. 14314, 16587, 16586 and 14125, old Survey Nos.—, New Survey Nos. 1—2546, 1—2545, 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544, 5—2544, 2—2541, 2541, and 2540 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 1 5 (1) 116 (1) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 299, and 300, street Nos. 6a—8—8a—10 to 13, 68, 56 and 57 and 58, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ookerda Khetsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Pranshanker Jamiatram, deceased, and are now in the possession of the vendors.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, next to Gibbs' House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, also open carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built single-seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a powerful bay waler gelding, sets of English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—
1 rosewood semi-grand pianoforte.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants and tubs and pots, &c., the property of GEORGE MCLAREN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES &c. &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th inst., and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c. consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, canvas pipes, iron chains, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, bolts and nuts, old portable engine, Indian-rubber scrap, lamps, brass tubes, iron tyres, bridge work and brake gear materials, brass, copper, copper and gun metal ingots, copper plates, broken glass, wicks, old tents and tarpaulins, machinery duplicate parts, old iron wheels and axles, French polish, hyraulic jacks, levels and other surveying instruments roofing iron work, lead scrap, hand pumps stationery, wooden sleepers, gun metal and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN Opener and Exhaust, a lot of second-hand FIRE BRICKS, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing, Bevel Wheels, New Brass Boiler mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Loomoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc.

A brand new double Cylinder Barring Engine by J. and E. Wood, capable of turning an Engine of about 1,000 horse-power and gearing for about 30,000 Spindles.

A set of Boiler mountings, comprising 4 feed check valves, 4 scumming apparatus, 4 blow off cocks and gauge glass cocks for four Boilers, all of which are of best material and type. Apply to the—

COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LD.,
Bombay.
Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods carriages, horses, and the following:—Teak and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, cottage harmonium by Soundy, Chubb's lock safe by Whithers, marble tables, sideboard, hat and bookstands, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyra, chest of drawers, iron bedstead, clothes press, mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons.

1 D B B L gun by Oakes and Co., in case.

The property of an officer, consisting of wearing apparel, cartridges and shots, tin trunks, &c.

8 large and 6 small casks of carbolineum (remedy against white ants).

By order of Poonumchand Permeeridass and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Th Schilling and Co.—

118 T S G L 1212—1 case 17 pieces and remnants of shot silk 34 inches 538½ yards.

1183—1 case 16 pieces and remnants of shot silk 22 inches 599½ yards.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmail Hajee Mahmomed ex s. s. Caledonia.

490 C C 4730-31, 2 cases all wool striped coatings, ex s. s. Stolzenfels.

490 C C 4498-99. 2 cases all wool striped coatings, ex s. s. Drachenfels.

B 494 4612. 1 case colored striped coatings.

AT 2 P. M.

1 brand-new lady's bicycle by William Copper, London, Dunlop pneumatic tyres.
1 brand-new gent's pneumatic bicyle.
1 brand-new lady's bicycle with Dunlop pneumatic tyres.
1 lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 strong and light victoria.
1 handsome vis-a-vis.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 green water gelding (cob) age 8 years, 14 hands, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TABLE ORNAMENTS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, a collection of fancy goods such as flower vases, centre pieces, scent frames, albums, leather goods, musical boxes, binoculars, flower pots, glass, furniture, etc.

SALE OF CORN GRINDING AND BISCUIT MAKING MACHINERY, ALSO ENGINE, BOILER, &C.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Callian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned, the following machinery, consisting of a 25 nominal H. P. high-pressure beam engine, 2 Cornish boilers, 20ft. long, 8ft. diameter, one biscuit-making machinery set complete, universal dough mixing machine, large silk dressing machine, bolting machine, separating machine, winnowing machine, shafting, hangers, plumbers' blocks, etc.

The above machinery is now on view.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CHANDLERS. AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP CHANDLERS GOODS AND MILL STORES.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 69, Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, the whole of the Stock-in-trade consisting of Manila and Tarred Ropes, pulley blocks, winches, chain blocks, fire engine, weighing machines, screw jacks, hydraulic, jacks rubber lined hose, suction hose, grain mill, leather hose, chaff cutters, drilling machines, stock and taps and dies, Listers Flower Mill, Zinc sheets, galvanized netting, iron gauze wire, copper electric conducters, cotton and leather belting, scales, grindstones canvas and red rubber hose, Lenses, barometer, compass emery, load pipes, gass fittings, spun yarn, rubber sheets, crane oil, copying press, rubber value, nozzles, couplings, garden tools, weights, warning stove, plaster of paris, woollen mops, mule spindles, mill accessories, safes, musical box, table, chairs, &c.

The property will be on view on and after Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, sewing machine, ice box, American organ, kerosine stove, brass standing lamps, single-seated brougham with waler horse and harness, etc., the property of Dr. DALLAS.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Markar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. James Pearse and Co., the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, brass bound cantante, resonante square piano by Richard King and Son, windproof table lamps by Hinks, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of C. J. VERNON, Esq., changing residence.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE SADDLES, WHIPS, CARRIAGE LAMPS, &C.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building" Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office on account of the concerned, invoices of Gent's English-made saddles complete, spare bridles, girths martingales, four-in-hand reins, ivory handle, single and double whips, ladies' and gent's riding and hunting whips, carriage lamps of various sizes, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK

At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS........	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..................$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L Guns, at the Mahaluxmi Fort at 10 A.M., on MONDAY, 22nd November, 1897.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 18th November, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR OR FOR THREE YEARS, COMMENCING FROM 1ST APRIL, 1898.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1897, Sealed Tenders for the supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company, for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere respectively.

2. Forms of Tenders, which provides 2 columns, one for quotations for the supply for one year and the other for three years, and giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) for each form at either of which offices samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway and R. M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted. He will also fix the period of the contract at one or three years.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1897.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November, 1897.

"No. 4746-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 11th October, 1897.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 17th October 1896, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for any purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1898-99, is estimated at 250. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.

HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards... 100

KARNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.. 100

BOMBAY.

AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwprds... 50

Total......... 250

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

By order,
(Signed) P. J. MAITLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 5298-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Simla, the 10th November, 1897.
NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT MODEL DAIRY and SCHOOL of INSTRUCTION, Umballa, having been established, the Second Class of instruction for managers will assemble about the 1st December, 1897. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Government Model Dairy, Umballa. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read, write and keep simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be obtained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order.
F. G. CARDEW,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt of India.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
KASAULI, PUNJAB.

PRINCIPAL:

MR. H. J. FRASER-HARRIS, *late* Royal Artillery,

Some time Lecturer in Mathematics, French, Geography, Geometrical and Freehand Drawing, &c., at Messrs. WREN and GURNEY'S, London, W.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER, BLACKHEATH SCHOOL;

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE MASTER, "ASHBURY," N. DEVON, and at ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, DARJEELING;

Assisted by—

Mr. A. CLIFTON CLAPIN, (B. A., Clare College, Cantab): Honours in Classical and Modern Languages Tripos; and

Mr. HAROLD J. SNAPE, (B. A., Christ's College, Cantab): Honours in Historical Tripos,

who will join him direct from England in February, 1898; and by a fuller staff of "Honours" Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in the following year;

(MEDICAL OFFICER,—THE CIVIL SURGEON)

reads with pupils for all Public and Departmental Examinations, (*e.g.*, CIVIL SERVICES, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Forests, Cooper's Hill, the Police, &c.,) either at Home or in India, and for the Universities.

To boys not reading for any special examination, a *thorough* General Education is given, as in an ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL at Home.

Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, &c.

Forms of application for admission and all other information may be obtained from the Principal till December 15th, at "Erindale," Mussorrie, N.-W. P., and after that date at Kasauli, Punjab.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Rs. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Rs. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-2; Pekoe Rs. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged, to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 3-46m., 9-53a. Low water, 2-58m., 3-10a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ingrelen entered, and the steamers Akba and Safari left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peshawar left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Patrick Stewart, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday.

A LOCAL MEDICO IN ENGLAND.—According to a telegram received in Bombay on Friday, Dr. H. M. Masina, L. M. & S., late tutor in Surgery at the Grant Medical College, and honorary Surgeon at the Sir J. J. Hospital, passed the first examination for the degree of F. R. C. S., England. Dr. Masina is the second native of India and the first Parsee who achieves this high honour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Royal Dragoons	Hume
Overture	Le Macon	Auber
Russian Dance	Pas de Patineurs	Godfrey
Reminiscences of Sullivan		Sullivan
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RIPON THEATRE.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be observed that a Marathi Theatrical Company, known as the Natyakala Pravartak Sangbit Mandali, will give, on Wednesday next, a representation of Shakespeare's "Winter Tale," in the Marathi language. This company has well established its reputation for their correct acting and beautiful singing, which art the members have studied under a well-known professor at Indore. They bring with them excellent testimonials from those who have witnessed their performances at Nagpur, Nasik, Poona, Thana, Belgaum, etc.

DISHONEST COOLIES.—Mr. Huridas Nursey, a Bhatia merchant, arrived in Bombay from Zanzibar, on Thursday last, by the steamship Nowshera, and landed at the Stone Bunder. He engaged a couple of Hindu coolies at the bunder to take his luggage to Kazee Syed Street, where he was to put up. The complainant left the bunder, followed by the coolies, but on reaching Musjid Bridge he missed both the coolies, and reported the matter to the police, who on inquiry found a portion of the complainant's luggage, valued at Rs. 12, on the Argyle Road, but a box, containing Rs. 95 in cash, and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 5, was missing. In continuation of their inquiry the police recovered the box from a sweeper's gully at Stone Bunder minus the contents. Search is being made for the missing coolies.

CARL HERTZ, A GREAT CONJUROR.—"The name of Carl Hertz is now a household word throughout the length and breadth of Australia," says a contemporary,—"and, for that matter, all the world over,—and the immense attendance that greeted him when he stepped on the platform at Cremorne Theatre, the other evening, is not to be wondered at. The aim of an illusionist, we are told, is to dazzle the eyes, enchain the attention, and completely bewilder the senses of the audience; and the latter were baffled, enchained, and mystified to their heart's content. Carl Hertz is the prestidigitateur par excellence, and the ease with which he accomplishes everything that is remarkable is something to be remembered. From start to finish the magician held his audience spellbound, and the performance on the whole was one of the greatest successes that could possibly be achieved in this kind of entertainment—indeed, in places, it bordered on the uncanny, and suggested that the professor must have been in league with the unknown regions. After doing no end of mysterious and indescribable things with a pack of common playing cards, he introduced "Noah's Ark," a unique construction set on tressels. The ark was shown to be empty, and then, in view of the audience, was filled with water, when lo and behold! ducks, rabbits, fowls, pigeons, etc., and a pig came out of it, and eventually a daintily dressed lady is found reclining in the ark. The applause that followed was deafening." This remarkable entertainer shortly pays Bombay and the East a presence visit.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH VIII.—Distance 700 yards.

		Rs.
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	50	40
Sergt Inst F Rixson, B B and C I, Mhow	48+2—50	25
Sergt P Officer, N W R R, Karachi	49	10
Vol R J Berry, O V R, Lucknow	45+4—49	10
Sergt Instr R Miller, B B and C I, Bandikui	46+2—48	5
Sergt W Dunn, E I R, Tundla	47	5
Sergt Maj W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	47	5
Sergt G McDonald, 1st P V R, Lahore	47	5
Sergt W Leach, O V R, Lucknow	47	5
Lt Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	47	5
Sergt H P Gaughan, B B and C I, Bandikui	47	3
Vol F McCullogh, E I R, Jamalpur	43+4—47	3
Sergt J E Kerby, N W R R, Kotri	49—6+3—46	3
Sergt Maj F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	46	3
Corpl H Tubbs, B B and C I, Ajmere	46	3
Corpl A Acshead, N W R R, Karachi	46	2
Vol P Hypher, E B S R, Simla	46	2
Vol A Jenkins, E I R Jamalpur	46	2
Sergt G W Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere	46	2
Sergt Inst C Grey, 1st P V R, R Pindi	44+2—46	2
Vol F Hall, P V R B, Calcutta	44+2—46	2
Sergt W G Watts, E I R, Jamalpur	42+4—46	2
Sergt G Matthews, 1st P V R, Lahore	45	2
Vol F H Driscoll, B B and C I, Indore	45	2
Gr J C Speirs, C A V Calcutta	45	2

Six 45's counted out.
25 prizes value Rs. 150.

MATCH IX.—Distance 800 yards.

Vol W Ricketts, E I R, Jamalpur	48+2—50	40
Sergt J King, B B and C I, Bandiqui	48	25
Vol D McDonal, 1st P V R, R Pindi	47	10
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	45+2—47	10
Sergt Major Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	46	5
Sergt H L Pennock, N W R R, Karachi	43+3—46	5
Sergt J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	45	5
Sergt Major T Walsh, O V R Lucknow	45	5
Corpl J Dwyer, B B and C I, Bandikui	45	5
Sergt W G Watts, E I R, Jamalpur	45	5
Sergt W P Fleming, E I R, Jamalpur	47+3—44	3
Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	47+3—44	3
Lt Sergt A D Green, N W R R, Karachi	44	3
Sergt C J Smith, 1st C V R, Calcutta	44	3
Corpl A Acshead, N W R R, Karachi	44	3
Sergt Inst C Grey, 1st P V R, R Pindi	44	2
Gr J C Speirs, C A V, Calcutta	44	2
Lieut L C Baines, C L H, Calcutta	42+2—44	2
Sergt H P Gaughan, B B and C I, Bandikui	44	2
Gr A Dollin, C A V, Calcutta	41+3—44	2
Sergt Instr J Bradshaw, B B and C I, Indore	41+3—44	2
Sergt Major W Hargreaves, O L H, Lucknow	43	2
Sergt W Finnigan, B B and C I, Mhow	43	2
Lt Sergt E A de Frane, 1st C V R, Calcutta	40+3—43	2
Sergt W Stahl, B B and C I Bandikui	42	2

Six 42's counted out.
25 prizes value Rs. 150.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suit for consent decree.

21,97—Dikshit and D—Narayen Mahadew vs Waman Bhicaji—In person.

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble. Part heard.

15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

332,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

333,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

334,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Craigie L and O.

378,94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City vs the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

11,97—Edgelow and G—Ladkibai vs Bai Kabulbai—Wadia and G, and Hiralal M and M.

27,97—Edgelow and G—Chotalal Chunilal vs Kaboolbai alias Navivahu and others—Maganlal and R.

23,96—Mansuklal D and J—L W G Rivett-Carnac, Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhunjeeshaw.

1,97—D and Dhunjeeshaw—Lakhmidas Damodher vs Dhanavahoo, widow—Mansuklal D and J.

3,96—Bhaishankar and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Utumram—M N Saklatwalla.

12,95—M D and Jamsetjee—Bhicaijee vs Ardesir Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla—Brown and Moir, and F P Pavri.

26,97—Smetham B and Noble—Meherbai and Jehangir Collett vs Maneckbai, widow—Ardesir H and D.

19,97—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Bhicaijee Burjorjee D Lam—M D and Jamsetjee.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

517,91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria vs Jamsetji Dadabhoy Baria—Ardeshir H and D.

238,94—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran and others Pestonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

96,96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhogmul and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

Commercial decree.

496,97—Hiralal M and M—Mulchand Jaharumull vs Mahadew Appajee and another—Sorabjee and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

135-12420,95—Pestonjee R and K—Goculchand Bahadurmal and others vs Luckminarayen Mukhalal and another—Bhaishankar and K.

247,95—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sakalchand and others—Edgelow and G.

5,97—Chitnis M and M—Kallindas Ramjee vs Bhaidas Thakordas and another—Bhaishankar and K.

522,95—Nanu and H—Goolmukhrai Ramsomel and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai—Matubai and J.

204,96—Manchuklal D and J—Nagindbhai Ghellabhai and another vs Luximibai Saheb—Ardeshir H and D.

PLAGUE, FAMINE, WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appearance of the plague in India must, under any circumstances, have been a calamity of the first magnitude, but the evil has been greatly increased by the disease having invaded this country during a period of famine and war. The fact that the mind and hands of Government have been successively preoccupied with these two problems has interfered with that concentration of its efforts and resources upon the combat with the pestilence which, under normal circumstances, might, and doubtless would, have taken place.

In the matter of the Famine the Government have, of course, been blameless, and it is their misfortune and not their fault that its occurrence has syncronised with a visitation of an even more terrible and fatal kind. It was, as legal documents would say, "the act of God." But their position in relation to the Frontier war stands upon a different basis. This was emphatically "the act of man." It is but just to the Government of India to admit that the immediate cause of these hostilities was an act of aggression and bad faith on the part of the tribes. But to those who are not forced, by the obligation to attempt to justify rash acts and reckless words done or spoken in the past, to close their eyes to the testimony of the open book of recorded facts, it appears irrefutably clear that that aggression and bad faith were but the inevitable consequence of antecedent aggression on the part of our Government. They are the necessary sequel of what Sir George White recently described as the unavoidable absorbtion into our civilisation of the barbarism beyond our borders. In language less euphemistical, they are one of the penalties India has had to pay for the restless militarism, the quenchless lust for conquest, which goes to make up what is called "the Forward Policy." That policy has for many years past drained the life blood from the veins of this country. But for it the financial condition of India—the condition on which depends the prosperity and contentment of her teeming millions—might, notwithstanding the depreciation of the rupee and recurring famines, be to-day one of fruitful affluence instead of, as it is, one of pinching poverty. This, Sir, is no rhetorical exaggeration, but the sober statement of what is, unfortunately, an irrefutable fact. I proceed to substantiate it. Twenty-one years ago, on the retirement of Lord Northbrook from the Viceroyalty, the expenditure of India, on the Army and on Military Works, aggregated, for the year ended March 1876, Rx. 17,039,000. The estimate for the current year, exclusive of the cost of the present war amounts to Rx. 25,445,000. * During the 22 years, from March 1876 to March 1898, the aggregate *increase* in Military expenditure amounts to the gigantic total of Rx. 118,036,000. During the same period the Debt of India has increased by 105 crores, entailing an annual charge of about 4 crores for interest. Such is to date the cost to this country of "the forward policy," the actual present outcome of which is a permanent increase to India's expenditure of 12 crores per annum and a war the results of which promise to be not only not beneficial but distinctly prejudicial to our interests. For, when that war is over what will be the position? Two courses will be open. Either we shall have to retire to our present frontier, or we shall have to retain and occupy the Tirah. In the former case, we shall have gained nothing for our enormous expenditure of money and very serious expenditure of life, except the intensified hostility of the tribes, who will naturally embrace the earliest opportunity for retaliation. In the second case we shall impose a fresh and extremely heavy burden on the already desperately overstrained finances of India, we shall add to the suspicion and disaffection of the Amir, and we shall, as well pointed out by "Truth," destroy what is naturally the strongest rampart of our frontier, namely, a roadless and most impracticable country, inhabited by a warlike, and, up to recent times, a friendly race. It is difficult to decide which of these alternatives is the most repellent, and it is difficult to believe that even the most reckless partisan of the "Forward School" can extract from either a single grain of consolation. Such is the *impasse* into which the dominant Military recklessness and extravagance at Simla have landed us. Every patriotic heart must beat with pride at the gallantry of our soldiers, British and Native, in the present fighting. But, would to God it had been in a better cause. Sir, I have all my life been a Tory and Imperialist, but when I see men like Lord Salisbury and Sir George Hamilton congratulating the country on the recent conduct of affairs by the Government of India it almost drives me into becoming a "little England" Radical. Consider what would be the position of India had the 118 crores, which have during the past 22 years been so unprofitably squandered on the development of "the forward policy," been expended on productive public works. Think how debt might have been reduced, how taxation might have been lightened, how railways and roads and irrigation might have been extended, how trade and industries might have been developed, how all this great advance in financial and material prosperity might have conduced to the well-being and contentment of the people. Surely, in this there would have been a stronger guarantee for India's security than can be found in the existing situation on the frontier.

Serious as is the injury to the interests of India from the conditions I have been describing, the danger from the plague is even greater. Famines pass, and wars pass, but the pestilence remains. Whatever its preoccupations elsewhere it is the duty of Government to fix its chief attention and enlist its best resources in the combat with the disease. The menace to the lives and prosperity of the population of India from any hostile action on the part of the frontier tribes was never more than infinitesimal, the menace to them from the plague is simply incalculable. As I pointed out in a recent letter to you, it has already slain at least 80,000 persons. Who can measure the suffering and misery to families such a mortality entails? And yet, unless the plague is got under control, it may only too likely prove but a small moiety of what lies ahead. The responsibility which rests upon the the Government is indeed a grave one. If they are successful in stamping out the disease their claims upon the gratitude of the people will be correspondingly great. If from want of adequate and timely precautions they allow—as they have recently done in the case of Nasick—town after town to be infected, or—as in the case of Poona—to be reinfected with the pestilence, who can set limits to its duration or to the ruin it will bring? The experience of the past year has shown that half-measures are of little use. The drastic campaign at Poona, last March and April, organised by the Hongkong doctors, succeeded. In the present outbreak there the less thorough measures adopted have failed. The disease has, in consequence, acquired a terrible grip upon the city, and radiating thence has infected many other places. Each new advance adds to the difficulties of the task of extirpation. Hence the supreme importance of promptness. The one method which promises success is the method advocated in a recent issue of the "British Medical Journal." "The advent of plague is," it writes, "the thing to guard against, once it has laid hold on a community it is difficult to check its spread. Still when once it has appeared, isolation of the infected and strict segregation of all the inmates of the dwelling may effect much. The house must be disinfected, and the village, or even the whole town, placed in strict quarantine." If the local Government would follow this programme it would unquestionably accomplish much more reassuring results than those we have recently witnessed at Poona and Surat. If men and money are wanting they must be obtained. The iniquitous withdrawal of so large a number of doctors from this Presidency to serve upon the frontier was, at such a time as the present, most deplorable. The diversion of funds, which should have been spent upon the campaign against the plague, to the campaign against the tribes is equally deplorable. Both are examples of what I stated above—that the enormous menace of the plague is even further increased by the special circumstances of the time at which it has come.

Turning now from the general aspects of the situation in regard to the disease to the actual position here in Bombay, it is satisfactory to note that Government have at length sanctioned the imposition of quarantine against arrivals from infected places by rail. It is obvious that if this measure is necessary to-day it was equally necessary two months ago, and the procrastination in introducing it is much to be condemned. However, let us hope that it will yet prove in time. Now that our gates are guarded, and the danger from that side largely diminished, the next thing to do is to grapple with, and endeavour to exterminate the foe within. The Plague Committee has throughout done splendid work. Their zeal, their energy, and their tact are entirely to be relied upon and have laid the city under a deep debt of obligation. It is the duty of Government to place at their disposal means adequate to the work which they have to accomplish. We stand at the threshold of a very critical time. The ensuing month will probably decide whether Bombay is or is not to be afflicted with a second epidemic of the plague. The future will probably largely depend on the measures now taken. Every effort should be made to segregate cases as soon as they occur. To accomplish this, it is necessary that the Plague Committe should have at its command as efficient and comprehensive a machinery for house-to-house visitation as was organised by General Gatacre last April. This Government alone can provide, and it will fail in its duty to the city if it omits to do so. Surely, it has now had sufficient warnings of the lamentable results of being always behind and not ahead of the disease. The plague is emphatically one of those cases in which prevention is ten thousand times easier and cheaper than cure.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 18. NEMESIS.

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* For full statistics of Military expenditure under each Viceroyalty, see the issues of "Capital," of the 14th and 21st ultimo, from which my figures are condensed.

THE REV. A. H. ARDEN.

DIED WITH HIS MESSAGE ON HIS LIPS.

WE have already announced the death of the Rev. A. H. Arden, the well known Madras-missionary, who died suddenly in the Red Sea on the 7th inst. Ceylon papers to hand to-day contain a detailed account of the calamity, which shows that the missionary died like a veritable soldier of the Cross while in the act of preaching his Masters cause. The report to hand is as follows:—

Mr. Arden travelled overland to Venice, and, after a good passage to Port Said, joined the Massilia on her arrival in that port. Although not feeling that he had perfectly recovered from an accident in India in 1895, his devotion to the work induced him to return to India to take up the Society's work in the Nilgiris, being accompanied by his daughter. The heat and the noise and unrest, incident to ship life, seemed to try him a good deal, but he nevertheless undertook to give the address at the Sunday morning service. The morning prayers were read by the Rev. I. Mac Donald, C. M. S. missionary proceeding to Travancore, and

MR. ARDEN STOOD UP TO GIVE THE ADDRESS,

taking as his text the words, "All authority hath been given unto Me in heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations," (Matt. xxvii. 18, 19, R.V.) He dwelt, says a prominent Ceylon planter, who was on board, on the deep importance of our Lord's great parting charge to His Church, and pleaded most earnestly for the work so dear to the heart of Christ. His voice rang out strong and vigorous as he pointed out how little the Church of Christ has as yet risen to the honour and privilege conferred upon her of carrying the news of the Saviour of mankind to the uttermost parts of the earth. Then in a voice full of quiet, calm conviction he repeated the words—"Lo! I am with you always even unto the end." Then without sign of warning

HE FELL FORWARD ON THE FLOOR

of the saloon quite unconscious. In a moment Miss Arden and the doctor were at his side, and with the Captain tried every restorative, but in vain. He just drew a few deep breaths, and then without sign of struggle his spirit returned to God who gave it. The last words of His master were the last upon his lips, and in an earnest effort to press home the great, parting charge he was translated into the presence of the Lord he had served so faithfully. At six o'clock the same evening, amid a respectful and sympathetic gathering of the passengers and crew, his body was

COMMITTED TO THE DEEP

in faith and hope until the day when the sea shall give up her dead. At the close of the service the hymn "Now the labourers task is o'er" was sung, and there was wafted across the waters the sweet and comforting refrain

> "Father, in Thy gracious keeping
> Leave we here Thy servant sleeping."

The glorious triumphant death of this soldier of the Cross, the solemn service at the ship's side and the calm peace shed by the "God of all comfort" upon his bereaved daughter have made a deep impression upon one and all. Some presentiment of his impending home-call was evidently given him beforehand. For a few days previously he narrated to his daughter an incident, somewhat similar, which took place in the Red Sea on a former voyage, and he concluded by expressing the wish that he might be buried where he died. He had also gone through with his daughter, for the purpose of Indian customs duties, the contents of his boxes. Commemorative services were held on board after the burial and on the following Sunday.

Mr. Arden was well-known in South Indian, where he had laboured since the year 1864, for nine years in the Telugu Mission and for several years in Madras and was a fellow of the Madras University. He was also well-known by students of both the Telugu and Tamil languages for his grammers and translations in those languages. He was also for ten years lecturer in both these languages at the University of Cambridge. He was 56 years of age.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

1.—RECRUITS are requested to parade in marching order at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m.

2.—The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th inst.

Dress Marching Order with Jack boots, havresacks rolled.

3.—There will be shooting at Colaba on Saturday next, the 20th inst., from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

November 18th, 1897.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill.—At 6-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 24th instant, and 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 26th instant, on the ground in rear of the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.

(2) Byculla School. At 4-30 p.m. to-day, (Monday) the 22nd instant, and Thursday, the 25th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and Thursday, the 25th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday, the 26th instant.

(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m., Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd, and Friday, the 26th instant.

(8) Indo-British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 22nd instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) The Battalion will parade on Saturday, the 27th instant at Mahim for out post duty. Particulars as to trains, etc., will be notified hereafter.

2. There will be Company drill for F Company, to-day, Monday, the 22nd instant at 5-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

3. Extract from "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 18th November, 1897, is published for information:—The Rev. James Hutton Mackay, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain Bombay, Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Rev. T. H. Greig resigned.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

1. Orderly Officer for the week:—

2nd Lieut. L. J. Robertson; next for duty 2nd Lieut. H. A. H Payne.

Orderly Sergeants for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Sergt. H. G. Hyde; next for duty Sergt. G. D. Praylen.

No. 2 Company—Sergt. H. O. Coates; next for duty Sergt. D. Moffatt.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound—Tuesday at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill and exam in Laying.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Thursday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus, at 6-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—No. 592 Gr. W. Porter, No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Coy., and No. 593 Gr. G. F. Gabbett, No. 3 Sub-division, No. 1 Coy.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th November 1897.

1. Recruits are requested to parade in marching order at the riding school on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m.

2. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th instant. Dress marching order with Jack boots havresacks.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened at 10 a.m., on Saturday morning, Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, presiding.

CHEATING AND FORGERY.

Crishnarao Hanmantrao, who was charged with cheating and forgery, said, in answer to the *Chief Justice*, that he was taken up only a fortnight ago, that he had told his friends to engage counsel to defend him, but that, as they had not done so, his case should be taken at the end of the Sessions. The Chief Justice told him that, as he had no counsel to defend him that day, his case would be adjourned till Thursday next.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON JURY.

Mr. R. E. Harrington, who had presented a petition for exemption from service on the common jury, appeared before the court. His lordship informed him that his application was granted. Mr. Byramjee Framjee also appeared before the court in support of his application for exemption on the ground that he was hard of hearing. His lordship told him his application was to be exempted altogether from attendance as a common juror. His lordship was not in a position to grant that, and the applicant must represent his case to the Clerk of the Crown when he revises the jury list. In the meantime, he was exempted from service at the present Sessions.

THE POONA AND SATARA SEDITION CASES.

It transpired in court that neither the Poona *Vaibhav* nor the *Moda Vrit* case will be taken up before Wednesday next.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Toolasing Nanasing, a Purdesee, was charged with having, on the 16th October last, attempted to commit house-breaking in order to commit theft; and with causing hurt to Ramoo, wife of one Camoola. Ramoo was in the employ of Pandoo Akha, a coly, who lived at Sewree Colywada near the magazine, and was sleeping in the house when Pandoo retired to bed at 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th October. She awoke Pandoo at a later hour; they heard a noise; and on going outside, saw two persons digging at the wall of the room. Pandoo shouted out "thief, thief." The prisoner, one of the two persons, got up and struck Ramoo a blow with a thick stick in the fore-arm, which was fractured. The other man, in attempting to escape, struck Pandoo a blow with a stick. The accused jumped into the sea, while the other man escaped along the road. Accused had a knife in his hand at the time; but with the assistance of a policeman and others, Pandoo arrested him. On examining the wall, he found that it was not dug through; but a hole had been made half-way through the wall. Further on from the hole was a room, in which there was Pandoo's box containing ornaments and other property of the aggregate value of about Rs. 800. The prisoner had left behind a stick, and a long nail near the hole in the wall. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that, upon the clearest evidence, the jury had found him guilty of the offence. His lordship himself had not the slightest doubt as to the correctness of the verdict. The offence was a serious one; and with the assistance of his accomplice, he made the hole with the intention of stealing the ornaments which were kept in that room. He struck Ramoo with his stick; and he threatened to strike those who came to arrest him, probably with the knife which he was alleged to have had with him. He had admitted two previous convictions; and his lordship should not be doing his duty to society if he sentenced him to less than seven years' rigorous imprisonment, five years for the attempted house-breaking, and two years for the hurt caused to Ramoo.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock, to-day (Monday), when the murder case will be tried.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

JURISDICTION OF COURT OF FIRST-CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. L. G. Fernandes, first-class subordinate judge of Thana, in suit No. 139 of 1896.

Plaintiffs sued on a khata for Rs. 6,120, stating in their plaint that certain land was sold to them by defendant 2 for Rs. 2,500, and that they were willing to give credit for the same if a deed of sale was duly passed. Held in appeal that the suit was cognisable by the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first-class. The facts of the case are clearly stated in the judgments.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving his decision, said: This case is not, in my opinion, on all fours with the decision in Lakshman vs. Babaji (I. L. R., 8 Bom., p. 31.). I need not therefore consider whether we are bound to follow that decision or not. The plaintiff sued the defendants on a promissory note or khata in respect of which more than Rs. 5,000 were claimed as due by the plaintiff unless the price of some land, which the 2nd defendant on behalf of all the defendants sold to the plaintiff, was taken in reduction of the plaintiff's claim. The plaintiff's contention is (1) that he is not bound to give credit for the price of the land unless and until the defendants duly convey it to him; (2) that the price of the lands was not Rs. 3,500 as claimed by the defendants, but Rs. 2,500. It cannot, I think, under these circumstances be said that the plaintiff is over-valuing his claim if he does not give credit for the price of the land, and leaves the defendants to sue for it in a separate suit, though it may be that the defendants can establish that in the circumstances which have taken place the defendants are entitled to set off the price of the lands against the plaintiff's claim. The question would not arise at all, I think,—certainly would not be arguable—if the plaintiff had not referred to the sale of the lands in his plaint and left the defendants to raise it in their written statement by way of set-off. I think that the plaintiff ought not to be prejudiced or deprived of his right to sue in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge and his consequent right to have the appeal in the case decided by the High Court by having set out his contentions with reference to the price of the lands in his plaint. It is to me a source of much regret that the Subordinate Judge, First Class, should, in the above circumstances, have after taking the evidence referred the plaintiff to the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Second Class, instead of himself deciding it, upon the ground that the plaintiff had overvalued his claim by not giving credit for the price of the lands. In taking this course he has, while declining jurisdiction, actually decided one of the main contentions in the case against the plaintiff, and moreover, added to the expense of the suit. I should set aside his order returning the plaint to the plaintiff and direct him to take back the plaint and determine the suit upon the merits. Costs hitherto incurred costs in the cause including the cost in this Court.

Mr. Justice Candy said: I accept the main proposition laid down by West, J., in Lakshman vs. Babaji (I. L. R., 8 Bom, p. 33), but it is unnecessary to extend the "excepting principle," which may have been applicable to the facts of that case, but is not to this. This is not a case in which the plaintiffs artificially raised their claim, by including an item to which the evidence quite failed to show that they were entitled. Their claim on the khata is Rs. 6,120. They go on to state in their plaint that certain land was sold to them by defendant 2 for Rs. 2,500; that they are willing to give credit for the same if a deed of sale is duly passed in their favour. But part of their prayer is for due execution of such a document, and they naturally ask that if such a document is not executed, the full extent of their money claim may be awarded. The subject-matter of such a suit is over Rs. 5,000, in whatever way it is regarded. Whatever may have been the sum agreed upon as the purchase-money of the fields, the valuation of the suit as regards both the khata and the right to obtain a sale deed must have exceeded Rs. 5,000. I would, therefore, set aside the order returning the plaint, and direct the plaintiffs to again present their plaint to the First Class Subordinate Judge, and direct him to try the suit on the merits. Costs hitherto incurred, including costs in this Court, to abide the result.

THE cyclist who has temporarily given up riding is apt to find when he returns to the pastime that a ride of a few miles causes aching of the knees and fatigue, in a greater or less degree. If he is an experienced rider, however, he knows better than to suppose that this trouble is permanent. Doubling the distance is the best remedy for one who has always been a strong and moderately speedy rider. If ten miles cause fatigue, twenty will probably cause a good deal less, and at the end of thirty he will feel that his run has done him all the good in the world—provided, of course, that actual "scorching" has been strictly avoided. It seems to take a certain amount of riding to set the muscles going again in their old way. If the cyclist has passed a long time—say, six months or more—without riding, the best way to get back again into "form" is to take fairly long, slow rides, the pace being strictly kept to a very moderate rate. There is another way, but it must be noted that this is only recommended to those who are exceptionally strong, muscularly and constitutionally. It is simply to take a long, hard, hilly ride at a fast pace, and give the unaccustomed body as hard a piece of work as it will stand. The cyclist will come home tired out, and feel the effects for a day or two, but if he is of the sort that can stand this kind of work he will find next time he takes his cycle out that he has jumped back into something like his old form with surprising rapidity.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE IN MANDALAY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE OOK-WOON.

THE Ook-Woon, Maung Hpe Gyee, has been made to give a bond with two sureties in Rs. 3,000 for his future good behaviour by the Eastern Sub-divisional Magistrate. The case, however, will be taken to the higher Courts.

During the course of the trial a paper was produced bearing a large golden seal purporting to be the seal of the Meingoon Prince, and containing an order purporting to be addressed by that Prince to the people of Mandalay.

This paper, together with some blank sheets, bearing only the seal, was said to have been found in the house of Maung Pe, a dacoit, some time ago, and to have been one of the grounds for watching the Ook-Woon. The reason why it was used in the case was that it specially mentions the Ook-Woon as being a follower of the Meingoon Prince, but whether the circumstances under which it was found or the fact that his name is mentioned raise a presumption against him or not, is a matter which concerns the Courts which will have to decide the case.

But, apart from this, the document itself is of interest. The following is an English translation of it:—

"His most glorious and excellent majesty, the ruler of land and water, the Lord of the Saddan (the royal elephant,) the possessor of Setkya weapons King Mindayagyee's son, his Royal Highness Thumahathiridamayaza, the Myingoon Prince, commands. In the year 1228 there arose a quarrel with my uncle the Ainshaymin (Crown Prince), and I entered the kingdom of the English kalas (who are of a different religion and race) and was living there. In the year 1240 when my father died my younger brother the Thibaw prince succeeded him and ruled. As I heard that after his taking over the Thunaparanta kingdom, and, commencing from the royal city of Mandalay, the Yamyeenya kingdom of the three kinds of Talaings, the Kanbawza kingdom, and the Da-nyawaddee kingdom, and while he was intending, with a good desire, to specially look after religion, my younger brother King Thibaw was taken away by the English kalas (who are of a different religion and race) according to their strength, and after deceiving (him); I have, according to my original intention caused the royal friendship to exist with the Kings of Russia, France, Italy and Germany, and, to take Mandalay city and the kingdom, I shall, during the year 1258, personally, and together with ships, weapons, soldiers and officers, wipe out and clear away the English kalas, who are of different religion and race, and take over the country. And this being so, as Aung Myin (my servant since my childhood) came and stated, the Mobyay Tsitke Kyaw Goung the officer (or Boh) of Toung-taya Naga-Tsai; Thandawzin Ook-woon Hpo Gyee, and Zayatwoon Po Lin are to superintend; and in order to pick up and procure men easily in future, let every subject, commencing from Rahans (or priests), who, according to his strength and wisdom, desires to serve, for the benefit of the religion of the kingdom and of the country, receive my order, and serve me. When the affair is finished let the order given to you all be shown in the Hluttaw so that you may receive appointments in proportion to your services."

This precious document was either sent by the Meingoon Prince to one of his dupes in Mandalay, or else it is a spurious order fabricated in Mandalay by some mischievous person in order to create a disturbance. Assuming it to be a fact that it was found some two years ago in the house of a dacoit (as to which no opinion is offered) it is significant to notice that it mentions the year 1258 as that in which the Prince is to come, backed up by Russia, Germany, France and Italy to take back the kingdom. It was towards the end of 1258 that the Meingoon Prince bolted away from Saigon and said he was coming through the Shan States. But one of his allies, as mentioned by him, the French, played him false, and sent him back again.

This is the sort of rubbish by means of which ignorant fools of Burmans in Mandalay and elsewhere are induced to join in foolhardy plots and probably lose their lives. If the document is spurious it only shows the sort of nonsense which it is known will take the taste of the Burman, while, if it is a genuine emanation from the hand of his Royal Highness Thumahathiridamayaza, the Meingoon Prince, then that exalted person's post-bag ought to be scrutinized more carefully. Although he himself most probably knows that he will never be able to do anything serious towards getting back the Throne he also knows well enough that he can do a lot of mischief, and keep the minds of the people in a state of unrest by issuing bombastic orders announcing his return with a mighty army. So long as the ignorant Burmans are induced to retain their belief that the present occupation of the country is only a passing episode in their history, as when the Chinese invaded the country, and turned the King out of Pagan, so long will we be liable to senseless plots, such as we have recently experienced.

The order of the Meingoon Prince is of a particularly mischievous kind, for it attempts to stir up the religious feelings of the people against the kalas and states that Thibaw was taken away when he was specially looking after the religion of the country. It also calls upon priests especially to help in getting the country back. However, the fate of the one who tried the other day, ought to put off others.

The following is

THE JUDGMENT OF THE MAGISTRATE

in the case:—

On the evening of the 11th October, 1897, an attack on Fort Dufferin was made by a hpoongyi, who called himself the Setkya Mintha, and his followers. However absurd it may appear, from the confessions of the survivors, there seems no doubt that the object of the attack was to recover the kingdom of Burma from the British Government and set up the hpoongyi as king. They succeeded in wounding a private soldier, and an English woman, the former of whom subsequently died; and the hpoongyi and some of his followers were then shot dead, and some wounded, and most of the remainder captured. Most of the men in custody mad confessions, admitting that they took part in the raid, and from the statements of some of them there seemed to me to be reason to suppose that the attack had been instigated and abetted by the present accused Maung Po Gyi, known as the Thandawzin Ook-Woon. I accordingly called on Maung Po Gyi to show cause why he should not give security to keep the peace. On his appearing before me, I suggested to his advocate, Mr. Hirjee, that as I had instituted the proceedings against the accused on my own initiative, the case might be transferred to another Court for trial, but he declined to apply for this to be done. Certain evidence has now been taken for the prosecution, none being called for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution relates partly to the deceased Setkya hpoongyi, and partly to the Myingoon Prince. It is shown, I think, clearly enough that the accused is one of the adherence of the Myingoon Prince. It is shown that he has long been known to be so by the police and has been watched by them accordingly. Then there is a proclamation produced, exhibit "A." This is sealed with a large gold seal, and purports to be a letter from the Myingoon Pretender to the people of Mandalay—specially mentioning the present accused by name, and stating that he had completed an alliance with the Russians, French, Germans, and Italians, and was with their help about to arrive in force in Burma, and recover the country from the British Government. This document is proved to have been found in the house of one Maung Pe, who is charged with dacoity. It is not proved, and cannot be proved whether the letter really came from the Myingoon Pretender, but whether it did or not, I think that the special mention of Maung Po Gyi by name as one of the Prince's faithful adherents shows at least that Maung Po Gyi is generally supposed to be well-disposed to the Myingoon Prince's pretensions, and, therefore, disaffected to the British Government. Accused's advocate has argued that accused's relations with the Myingoon Mintha have no bearing on the present case. I think they have, however. This enquiry is to find out whether it is true that the accused is likely to commit, or abet the commission of, a breach of the peace, more especially an attempt to overthrow the British Government. Anything which shows the accused's disaffection towards the Government is therefore relevant. There is no evidence that the accused has ever taken any active steps towards bringing back the Myingoon Prince, but there is reason to believe he was one of the conspirators of the Setkya hpoongyi's attempt to seize the throne. It is proved that for a long time the police have had Maung Po Gyi entered as one of the hpoongyis' adherents. Then there is the evidence of Ma Ma Gyi who shows that the conspirator tried to get her to join them, and she heard the accused's name from some of them as being willing to assist them. The evidence of Maung Ket, also, which seems to me to be reliable, shows that the Ook-Woon (accused) was in the habit of visiting the hpoongyi at his kyaung, and was seen there on the very day previous to the hpoongyi's attack on the Fort. This all strongly corroborates the information received that Maung Po Gyi took part in the conspiracy.

Accused's advocate has argued that even if accused did sympathize with the Setkya hpoongyi's plot, the latter is now dead and can plot no more; so that there is no longer reason to suppose that any breach of the peace will be committed. I cannot altogether agree with that. The accused being disaffected to the British Government was ready to support the Myingoon Min, the Setkya Min or any one who would make an attack; and the fact that he encouraged the Setkya hpoongyi, renders it probable that now that the hpoongyi is dead, he will turn to some one else. Accused is a rich and influential man, formerly one of King Thibaw's ministers. His persuasion and promises are likely to have only too much weight with the ignorant Burmans such as the men who followed the hpoongyi, and I think it desirable that accused should give security for the future. Accused is not likely to have any difficulty in finding sureties, for any reasonable sum, and it is evident that anything but a considerable amount would not be effective. I order Maung Po Gyi to execute a bond for Rs. 3,000, with two sureties, to keep the peace for one year. In default he shall be simply imprisoned for one year.

HYDE AND JEKYLL.

A TALE OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

TRULY, remarks a contemporary, human nature is a mixture of elements, and in one and the same spirit there may be very much that is noble and very much that is vile. Take the case of James Collis, V.C., late of the Royal Horse Artillery, who, in 1880, distinguished himself three times over in the Afghan War. On the 26th of July, when a band of Afghans were attacking a party of wounded men, Collis rushed forward and drew their fire upon himself, and stood like a charmed man till the wounded had been conveyed out of gunshot. A couple of days later he did the same thing, and the General in command of the Cavalry wrote his name down for his gallantry. After the battle of the Maiwand, however, when the battery, to which Collis was attached, was in Kandahar, came the great deed that brought him the V. C. A hot engagement was in progress a few hundred yards from the fort, the British soldiers engaged being under the command of General Dewberry. Anxiously watching the encounter from a rampart of the fort, and discussing a manœuvre, evidently of vital importance, stood two officers high in command. One of them remarked that it was imperatively necessary that they should communicate with General Dewberry, to which remark the other replied that it was certain death to venture outside the walls. Then comes the record:—

A soldier stepped from behind the rampart, and, saluting his officers, said:

"May I carry the message?"

Somewhat taken aback at the man's request, the senior officer asked,

"What is your name, my man?"

"Gunner Collis, of E Battery, sir."

"Ah, I remember you now! You are a brave man, I know; but this message has to be taken to General Dewberry yonder."

"I understand that, sir."

"You will have to pass right by the enemy to reach our trooops."

"I am ready to attempt it, sir."

The two officers conferred for a moment, and then, somewhat reluctantly, General Primrose—the senior officer—handed the despatch to Collis, with the remark,

"Well, it's a risky job, gunner; and may heaven bring you through it safely!"

With the aid of a rope, Collis was lowered from the ramparts into a dry ditch, some fifty feet below. The moment he commenced the descent, a dozen shots were fired at his suspended body, but, fortunately, the bullets went wide of their mark, and the gallant Englishman reached the bottom in safety. Crawling from the ditch, he ran swiftly towards the village, exposed to a continual fire from the foe. How he escaped the storm of bullets seems almost a miracle; but he did, and, reaching the village, he delivered the important despatch to General Dewberry.

Then came the return. Once again he ran the gauntlet of a continual fire without injury, and gripping the suspended rope climbed nimbly towards the ramparts. Half the ascent had been accomplished when a bullet—the first one that had touched him—cut the heel of his boot clean off.

A moment more, and the brave gunner was lifted over the rampart wall to receive the praises of his famous commander.

For this act of bravery, and his unselfish devotion in protecting his wounded comrades on the two occasions mentioned, Gunner James Collis was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Such was James Collis at the age of 24, and to-day he is "a big powerful man," of the age of 41, who, in May last, ended a term of eighteen months' imprisonment, on a conviction of bigamy, and who now stands committed for trial on a charge instituted by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of having indecently assaulted two little girls, aged respectively twelve and thirteen years. According to the evidence, the prisoner had taken advantage of the hospitality of old friends and comrades to try and corrupt their daughters. It is a shocking story. We have no record of the bigamy, as to whether or not it was the consequence of an unfortunate marriage "off the strength of the regiment," in which the wife was of necessity left behind or forgotten; but for the rest we may hope that a man who distinguished himself so gallantly in 1880 will clear himself of the villainy alleged against him in 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE FORT.

A TALE OF A MADRAS MEDICO.

A STORY reaches us from a source which warrants its telling. It was told to us circumstantially, and, though we will not guarantee its accuracy, we are inclined to believe that it is true.

An official medico of Madras, who is a very long way from the bottom of the list, is fond of photography. A short time ago he conceived the idea that a picture of the fortifications of Fort St. George would be an interesting addition to the album that contained the exhibits of his photographic skill. Armed, therefore, with his photographic machinery, our Medical Officer made his way to an interesting point of vantage, and setting up his camera just where a most delightful picture was to be obtained, he dived under the black cloth and proceeded to work.

A man in such a position is not easily identified by so much of him as is visible, and even if the Viceroy were to go in for such an undignified procedure as the taking of a photograph, it is only his valet or his boy who would know him by his trousers and his boots.

A sentry, however, is no respecter of persons, and whether he thought the daring photographer was a "pro" from Mount road or an amateur from Guindy, or Russian spy touring around, it was equally his duty to interfere—and he did.

"'Ere! ' what are you a-doin' of over there?"

Our Medical Officer, who was accustomed, of course, to salutes and salaams, failed to rise immediately to the idea that such a style of language was being addressed to him, and he proceeded with his work. The sentry came up to the spot.

"'Ere, I say; that ain't allowed, and you got to come along o'me."

"Sir, I'm the Lord High Medical Executioner!"

"Don't know nuffin, about that, but yer got to come."

"Come" the Lord High Medical Executioner did, and when he got there he was treated as any ordinary man under arrest. The non-commissioned officer to whom the matter was reported declared that he had no authority to let Mr. Medical Officer go, and it was a very considerable time—some hours we are told—before the Commandant, with whom alone rested the authority to let the misdemeanant go—could be found, when, of course, the prisoner was immediately set free.

It is always a satisfaction to know that our soldiers are wide awake, and the sentry—if the tale is true—is to be commended for not having been frightened with titles. We have no doubt that the medical officer concerned—always if the tale is true!—took the thing good-naturedly and will have many a laugh over the day when he was run in.—*Madras Times.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Commander J Bullock sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,436 tons, Commander R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta (6th November), with a cargo of 7,580 tons coal.

THE steamer Ingraban, 894 tons, Commander E Piper, which arrived in harbour on the 19th November, from Mauritius (7th November), brought a cargo of sugar and Mr T Smaridge as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mr H J Cassum.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last for Karrachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut C A Milward, Lieut R E D Goldingham, Mr J T Lorry, Mr N Laske, Mr F W Hold, Mr J K William, Mr P J Negrepenta, Mr R D Sethna, Mr N N Wadia, Mr E F Armstrong, Mr R M Bathena, Conductor and Mrs G W Chalweir, and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi (18th November), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Gill, Vety Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Mr Rean, Mr Moolchand, Mr Motiram, Mr Chelluram, Mr and 2 Misses Taylor, Mr and Mrs Balke, Mr Ruttonchand, Mr Palamcote, Mr Jewaryn, Mr and Mrs Fenny, 4 soldiers and 2 sepoys, and 112 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Duco. Balduino Captain O Canepa, arrived in harbour yesterday:—From Genoa—Miss Agnese Filosa, Mr G M Young, Mr Bellosta Guilio, seven Sisters of Charity, Virginia Colonello, Mr J A C Shinnes, Mrs Confort, Mr L Reeve, Mr J Pelitte, Mrs Pelitte, Mr Graves, Mrs Graves, Mr Rocebette and two friends, Mr Williams, Mr Dunne, Rev H Younn, Mr Klopper and family, Mr G Crista, Mrs Crista, Mr Tosinton, Mr and Mrs Moles. From Aden—Mr G Saundeas, 19 native passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Okhla s	Gimblett	Calcutta, Nov 6.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Nov 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	H. M. S. Cossack	Fraser	Trincomalee.
20	Peshawar s	Vebert	Hongkong.
	Safari s	Kleno	Zanzibar, &c.
	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	Piffard	Rangoon.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Shannon s	Cole	Aden.
	Poseidon s	Meyer	Kobe.
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer India, for London.
" Ingraban, for Singapore and Hongkong.
" Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

TABLE ORNAMENTS, Figures, Flower Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, &c., Choicest Novelties to and by every Mail. Inspection solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

A DECLINE of 3-16ths per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 113 3-16, the quotation for Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 117. The market rates of discount were still 2 7-8 and 2 3-4 per cent.; the Bank of England rate remaining at 3 per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged, at 26 3-4d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was half a cent dearer, at 58 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher at 4·85¼ dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8th per cent. to £62 9-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 5-32d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £60,000 in Silver, and a like amount of gold to Bombay; £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta; £21,000 of the same metal to Hongkong, and £31,000 to Shanghai. Paris quotations were unchanged at 103 3-4 for Rentes; and fcs. 25·18½ for Exchange on London.

To-day, the only change in the provincial quotations usually wired by Reuter is an advance of 3-16ths in the price of 3½ for cent. Rupee Paper, at £62 3-4.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 43½s. per 416lbs., sellers, Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre, tone of the market easier; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 38s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, Canal, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 39½s. per 416lbs., sellers, Canal, December-January shipment, to Antwerp, market easier; and Linseed at 35s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, Market firm.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday; Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, in all positions. The market closed steady; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. The sales aggregated 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's imports were 31,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firmer, 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair Make, having been quoted at 3s. 11d. per piece; 8½lbs. Shirtings, 4s. 6½d.; 37in. Jacconets, 1s. 10½d.; 42in. Mulls, at 2s. ½d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 9½d. per lb.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in Liverpool is unchanged; but Arrivals are 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 56,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 5 1-8 cents per lb; but Futures were 6 points lower in each position, at 5·75 cents for February, and 5·90 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales.

To-day a decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the rate for spot Cotton in New York, at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures being 3 cents lower, at 5·72 and 5·87 in the two positions, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports are 6,000 bales. The total Cotton in sight yesterday was 4,450,000 bales, compared with 3,880,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day, at an advance of Re. 1 per candy has been obtained; but only a small business has been reported. Exporters have bought, of ready new Cotton 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 152 1-2; 50 Akola, at Rs. 158; and 50 Hathras Ginned, at Rs. 143½; while the mills have taken 100 Hathras Ginned, at Rs. 144¼; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 152¼; 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 154¼; and 100 Old Oomergaum, at Rs. 142 per candy. We now quote "Fully Good" Bengal for January delivery, at Rs. 139; and "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been rather more enquiry from exporters for *Linseed* to-day, and prices are quoted a shade higher; but otherwise both markets are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	537 bales.
Wheat	5,186 cwts.
Linseed	3,501 „
Rapeseed	2,485 „
Gingellyseed	9,942 „
Castorseed	3,002 „
Rice........................	1,493 „

FREIGHTS remain firm; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day; quotations, which meantime, may be called at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for which there was no enquiry, and re-sales coming out, rates hardened 1-32d., all round, to 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank media of remittance, at which the enquiry was but moderate. Merchants' Bills were placed to a small extent, in the early part of the day, at 1s. 3½d., and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on	Demand...........	1s. 3 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic.........	1s. 3 11-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight....	1s. 3 13-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.............	1s. 3 17-32d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·63½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, and 3½ per Cents, after having been quoted at 98 9-16 for Money, and 98½ for Account, advanced 1-16th, rates leaving off at 98 5-8 and 98 9-16 in the two positions, respectively; with Threes quoted at 91¼, nominal.

SHARES.—We have to-day to report an advance of Rs. 17½ in China Mills, Rs. 15 in Queen, Rs. 7½ in David, Rs. 5 each in Currimbhoy and Lukhmidas, and a decline of Rs. 15 in Sholapore, and Rs. 20 in Presidency; Colaba Press are Rs. 10 higher; Tapti Valley Railway are Rs. 5½ lower.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	2 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2¾ per cent. Consols........................	113 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes........................	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	26 3-4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	72,000	bales.
„ „ Surats............	100	„
„ Imports of cotton	167,000	„
„ „ Surats............	Nil	
„ Stock of cotton	505,000	„
„ „ Surats............	8,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China left here for Aden, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 18th instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames left here at 6 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Tuesday next.

German mail steamer Sachsen, from China arrived.

COLOMBO, Nov. 21.

French mail steamer Caledonien, from China arrived.

French mail steamer Polyneisien, from Suez arrived.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 13th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,787	39,560	1 227	...	96,245	...
Goods	56,586	56,313	273	...	51,627	...
Other earnings	3,888	3,870	18	...	18,899	...
Total for week	1,01,261	99,743	1,518	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	20,50,429	19,83,758	...	...	1,66,671	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Nov. 20.

10 p.m.	74·9

SUNDAY.—Nov. 21.

6 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	81·5

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RANGOON.

MARRIAGE.

BROMHEAD—HOSKING.—November 8, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. H. G. B. Cowley, Edward Granville Bromhead, 42nd Gurkhas, eldest son of Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead, Bart., C. B., to Emily May, eldest daughter of Edward Hosking, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAUNSELL.—November 15, at Southfield, Darjeeling, the wife of Major G. W. Maunsell, Royal West Kent Regt., of a daughter.

WHITE.—November 14, at Cocanada, the wife of Geo. H. White, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WINDEBANK—BEVERLEY.—November 15, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Luckman, Alfred James Windebank, R. N. R., B. I. S. N. Co., to Edith Frances, daughter of Wm. A. Beverley, of Weston-Super-Mare.

DEATH.

MOBERLY.—November 13, at Paignton, South Devon, Colonel Charles Morris Moberly, M. S. C. (retired), aged 60 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1897.

MR. M. DE P. WEBB has discovered "A Great Power," very different in attributes from the six Great Powers whose concert has been so much in evidence during the last year or two, but really their master—Money—without which the other six would not last six months. "The Great Power; its Origin, Use and Influence," published By Kegan Paul and Co., London, tackles a very complex problem with great courage and ability, and propounds a new gospel which will be denounced by worshippers at the shrine of the Golden Calf as heresy and flat blasphemy. Those orthodox people who were themselves the heretics of yesterday, think there is no room for further argument when they have uttered the words "sound money," "honest money." They have quite made up their minds that whoever refuses to consider the whole question settled by these shibboleths, is dishonest, an anarchist, a shameless rogue, who proposes to pay his debts in debased coin, or a cut purse whose proper place is the common jail. That in the language which has been freely used in the London press—especially by its New York correspondents—with regard to the silver agitation in the United States. The five and a-half million electors who supported the candidature of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency were set down as little better than pickpockets who wanted to defraud every creditor of half his due. It never occurred to them that hard things might be said of a creditor who insists upon getting paid in a metal which the legislation of recent years has increased in value by nearly one-half. The imputation of dishonesty would not be so freely indulged in if people would ask themselves the simple question—"What is money?" That is the problem discussed by the author in his first chapter. A great many high authorities have given answers to that query which are highly satisfactory to themselves, but differ widely from one another. The various schools of economists contradict each other hopelessly. Is money simply a medium of exchange, a convenient substitute for barter; or is it a measure of value? Were Locke and his school right in holding money to be the most substantial form of wealth, and the most desirable? If they were, what is to be thought of the doctrine of Adam Smith, and the modern economists agreeing with him, who consider money to be a contrivance for facilitating barter, and maintain that it is the least desirable form of wealth, and are much in doubt as to whether it can be rightly considered wealth at all? Distinguished economists maintain that money is a commodity, the value of which depends, like that of all commodities, on supply and demand in the first instance, and ultimately on the cost of production. Others with equal confidence hold that money is simply a counter denoting commodities and services, its value being determined by the number of counters on which the State impresses its stamp to make them legal tender.

The State, according to this view—in which we fully concur,—has alone the right to regulate the number of coins or notes in accordance with the requirements of the country. American writers especially favour the view that the stamp or sanction of the State makes money a legal tender. In "The Science of Money," published in London last year, Mr. Alexander del Mar cited an imposing array of authorities to show that in ancient as in modern times, leather, iron, copper, or other metal was made current coin by the stamp of the State. In quite recent days powerful Governments have freely resorted to paper money and found it to answer their purpose. Great Britain, at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, stopped cash payments. The coalitions against Napoleon were subsidised with funds supplied when gold and silver were replaced by one pound notes. Trafalgar, the Peninsular campaign, and Waterloo were fought and the empire of the seas secured with paper. In 1816, cash payments were resumed, and the shock produced wide-spread ruin. Then, for the first time, England adopted the gold standard. The change was consummated in 1819; the immediate result being that nine out of ten of the great manufacturing works in Lancashire changed hands through insolvency and the landlords with their tenants were reduced to extremity. The creditors who had lent paper money claimed to be paid in gold. The country did not recover its former prosperity, till the discovery of gold in California and Australia delivered the producing classes from the paralysing effects of a restricted currency. Other nations besides Great Britain resorted to paper and accomplished great things by its free use. The United States carried on the Civil War, raising and maintaining millions of men for successive campaigns with issues of greenbacks. Russia fought four Powers in 1854 55 and the Turkish war of 1877-78 with paper roubles. Her credit did not suffer. Disraeli, who was an excellent judge in such matters, invested the bulk of his fortune in Russian 5 per cents. More recently the shrewd and cautious French investors have lent Russia thirteen milliards five hundred and twenty millions sterling to construct railways, develop her internal resources, and enable her to become a great industrial State.

If so much can be done with paper, it is clear that silver has still a great role as a medium of exchange. Mr. Webb, while maintaining that money is a good deal more than a medium of exchange, acknowledges that it fulfils that purpose as well as some others, when it has been made money by the stamp of the State. As a coin it receives a value over and above its value as a raw material, precisely as a banknote does, when it receives the signature of the proper authority. We have evidence of this fact in the exchange value of the rupee at the present moment being over one and three pence, while its value as silver is less than eleven pence. Briefly the contention is that the prevalent beliefs with regard to money are defective and misleading. Everybody recognises that money plays the part of a measure of value, and everybody sees that the device affords a means of storing wealth. From the beginning of the century it has been customary to regard money as a contrivance that facilitates the exchange of commodities—a belief widely held at the present day. But beyond this modern economical writers have not ventured, with the exception of Professor F. W. Bain, of Poona, who in his *Principles of Wealth Creation* has pointed out that money plays a great part as a stimulus to industry. Our author is at pains to prove that money is a good deal more than a measure and store of value. He maintains that it is the great stimulus to industry and the great purchasing power; the power that can either construct or destroy according to the use to which it is put. It enables the State to raise and equip armies, to protect the national territory or to augment it. It enables the manufacturer to develop his business and the merchant to extend the commerce of the country. If we once grant that money is the great stimulus to industry and the great purchasing power, it follows that the more money that is introduced into a State the greater stimulus the people of that State will receive, and the more powerful they will become. The author might have adduced in support of this contention the transformation of Germany from an agricultural into an industrial State under the fructifying influence of the French milliards in 1871. There is of course a danger that the stimulus may be excessive, producing wild speculation followed by collapse. It is suggested that the necessary safeguard can be supplied by the Government which controls or should control the introduction of new money, whether in the form of gold, silver, or paper, or of all three. A solvent and powerful Government can protect itself against the consequences of an inflated currency by observing how the purchasing power of money fluctuates. If prices all round are rising, it usually means that the circulating medium is increasing more rapidly than commerce. If prices all round are falling, it means that commerce is increasing more rapidly than the supply of money. In either case the remedy is in the hands of Government. If prices are rising, the supply of money can be checked; if prices are falling, it can be augmented. This duty the British Government at Home, and the Government of India in this country have hitherto very inadequately fulfilled. The manufacturing interests of England are suffering disastrously from the monometallic limitation of currency which compels manufacturers to pay wages in appreciated gold for an output which will have to compete with similar products in the Eastern markets wrought by labour paid in silver or in copper "cash." In India, until the year 1893, the Government stood by helplessly with its hands tied, while the silver coinage was swollen out of all proportion to the needs of commerce and of the State, with the inevitable result that the value of the rupee fell nearly fifty per cent. and threatened to fall still lower. It was only then that the Government of India was permitted to take action. The inherent duty of Government to regulate the work of its own mints was ignored until the imminence of insolvency compelled them to resume the control they had allowed to pass into the hands of speculators in silver in New York. The infatuated dereliction of duty in this vital matter alike in England and in India the author denounces as an example of ignorance and neglect for which no parallel can be found in any other department of modern Governments.

THE abortive result of the application made to the Privy Council to hear an appeal against the conviction of Bal Gagandhar Tilak by Mr. Justice Strachey, was a foregone conclusion to anyone who impartially followed the grounds upon which the application was based. The Privy Council has invariably refused to be regarded as a court of appeal in criminal cases, save where there has been a substantial miscarriage of justice. As the applicant made no attempt to show there had been any such miscarriage, the Privy Council was acting in accordance with numerous precedents in refusing to have the question of Tilak's guilt or innocence re-opened. It is not surprising that, although the application was preferred by such eminent counsel as Mr. Asquith, the late Home Secretary, and Mr. Mayne, the able author of the oft quoted commentary on the Indian Criminal Law, the Lord Chancellor should have given only a brief judgment in refusing an application based on grounds purely formal and verbal. His colleagues on the Bench were Lord Davey, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir Richard Couch, and it is quite certain that if on technical grounds alone the application had had any substantial basis those eminent jurists would have given the appellant the benefit of them. The highest tribunal in the British Empire has now agreed with the conclusion of the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, that the failure of the order for prosecution to specify the articles in respect to which the charge was laid, was not an irregularity making the proceedings bad at law *ab initio*, and it has also concurred in the view that there was no misdirection of the jury on the part of Mr. Justice Strachey. The managers of the Tilak Defence Fund have paid away the substantial surplus left over from the trial in leading a forlorn hope, and all they have succeeded in doing is to have it declared in effect on the highest judicial authority that the Judge attacked so bitterly by Tilak's friends in the press rightly interpreted the law to the Special Jury.

NEXT to the Health Department there is no branch of Municipal Administration upon which a greater strain has been imposed by the plague epidemic than that of the Assessor and Collector. While the plague was rife six months ago, Mr. Brunton and the officers of the department had to carry on their work under the most disadvantageous circumstances. In their daily rounds for collection or assessment purposes, they were brought face to face with many of the sickening and heart-rending scenes of that anxious period. They had to make their way into houses whose inmates were dead or dying, and their work was attended with so much personal risk that it is not surprising that the plague removed no less than nine of the employes of the Department, including the first assistant assessor. Under these circumstances and in view of the general exodus, the dismissal of three registration clerks for absence from duty without leave, was a feature of the year's work reviewed in the last administration report that was to be expected. Mr. Brunton is able to state, however, that, with exceptions such as these, the staff worked satisfactorily during the year, a statement which receives ample corroboration from an examination of the figures in the report. Although as everyone knows the city was half deserted last cold weather, almost every other house being closed, the recoveries by the Department, amounting to 41¾ lakhs of rupees, were only 1¾ lakhs behind the very high total of the previous year. The outstandings on March 31st amounted to over three lakhs as compared with eighty thousand rupees in 1896, but at the time when Mr. Brunton wrote his report in August last, only Rs. 23,500 of recoverable taxation was outstanding, some of the ratepayers still being absent at that time. The bills written off as irrecoverable only amounted to the insignificant sum of Rs. 274. Officers connected with the Municipal administration of Calcutta, Madras, and other Indian cities, have often expressed their surprise that the collections in Bombay should so closely approximate to the total amount recoverable, and have admitted that in their own cities things are different. Their surprise will be increased when they find that in the face of a calamity which disorganised business in Bombay, which brought about the flight of both house-owning and house-occupying ratepayers in large numbers, and led to innumerable transfers of property, the collections were so satisfactory as these figures indicate. That such a result should have been attained, speaks well not only for the organisation of the department, as remodelled by Sir Charles Ollivant when Municipal Commissioner, but also for its general management under its present experienced head. When the exodus took place, everyone expected that the assessment of properties and the rateable value of the city would be adversely affected. The visitation in its acute form was not, however, sufficiently prolonged to bring about this result, and the temporary check to the growth of the rateable value of the city in the second half of the year failed to submerge the advancement made during the first half. At the end of 1895-96 the total rateable value of properties was 254 lakhs, and the total amount of taxes leviable was Rs. 40,18,000, while at the close of last year, the first named total had increased to 260 lakhs and the second to 41½ lakhs. The fact that even under adverse conditions there has been actual progress instead of retrogression in the rateable value of the city, testifies to the commercial vitality of Bombay, and to the confidence in the future with which the scheme of reconstruction to be shortly adumbrated in the Legislative Council can be undertaken. The five crores which the Government plan will cost is to be spent not upon a city whose brightest days are past, but upon one that has not yet attained to its full development. The growth of Bombay still goes on, and will be accelerated along desirable lines by the great work Government has now undertaken—a work to which it has been imperatively summoned by the grave warning we have had during the last twelve months of the risks of retrogression and decay attaching to continued sanitary neglect.

HER MAJESTY'S Gunboat Cossack, Commander I. M. Fraser, sailed, on Friday evening, for Trincomalee.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS will proceed to Igatpuri and Bhusawal on inspection duty on the 21st instant, returning to Bombay on the evening of the 23rd idem. The next senior officer in the Garrison will command the station of Bombay during the General's absence.

A PRIVATE meeting of shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company was held in Sir D. M. Petit's Brokers' Hall, on Saturday last, when Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Kathoke was called to the chair. About 200 shareholders were present. Mr. Cooverjee Mehta explained that the object of calling the meeting was to place before the shareholders the correspondence which had taken place between the company's solicitors and Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal on the subject of the defalcations of several lakhs of rupees caused in the accounts by the company's late mehta, Chhaganlal Gopaldas; and also to consider what steps should be taken in the interest of the shareholders. These defalcations, he said, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 3,36,700; and he was of opinion that the directors were responsible for them. At a late hour the meeting was adjourned before coming to any decision.

THE Duke of Connaught has issued his report on summer exercises and field columns, in which he goes in great detail into the work performed by the different bodies of men under his command. The conduct of the troops, he says, was very good. Although the weather was very wet, the men were keen in the performance of their duties, and showed an excellent spirit throughout. The amount allowed was £3000, and the total cost of all the services was £2800, leaving an unexpended balance of £200.

DR. JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S., editor, *Indian Medical Record*, has been elected a member of the British Medical Association, Dr. Earnest Hart (editor, *British Medical Journal*) and Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., M.D., K.C.S.I., being respectively his proposer and seconder.

HER Majesty has approved of the appointment of Mr. Arthur Moseley Channell, Q. C., to be one of the Justices of the High Court in the place of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.

A REMARKABLE story of Tennyson is told in the *Contemporary Review* by the poet's niece, Agnes Grace Weld, is the following :—"I know of a man who, feeling his utter loneliness in a distant Colony quite intolerable after the death of his wife, was going in search of a weapon with which to put an end to his existence, when he came across a copy of 'In Memoriam' which he had taken out with him, and opening its pages, at first half-mechanically, he became interested, and read on and on till there stole into his soul a peace that never afterwards left it, and he resolved once more to face the battle of life—a battle he has not fought in vain."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR H. FOWLER ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Sir Henry Fowler, speaking at Walverhampton, to-day, said the Indian Government urged the late Government to occupy Chitral, and in this were supported by the great authority of Lord Roberts, but that other Indian Generals of equal weight were of opinion that the natural defences of the Indian frontier would not be strengthened by the military occupation of that country, and hence Imperial sanction was refused.

Lord Elgin replied regretting the refusal, but accepting the decision of the Government, and on the same day Lord Rosebery resigned.

Sir Henry Fowler further said that he ascribed the present trouble solely to the desire of the tribes to maintain their independence, and he believed the present policy was fraught with the greatest danger to the Indian Empire.

THE APPEAL IN THE TILAK CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to-day, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hobhouse, and Lord Davey, with Sir Richard Couch, heard the application in the Tilak case, which was based upon the failure of the order for prosecution to specify the words which were charged as being culpable, and on alleged misdirection by Mr. Justice Strachey.

Mr. Asquith, Q. C., Mr. J. D. Mayne, Mr. Bonnerjee, and Mr. Blair appeared for the applicant, whilst Mr. Cohen, Q. C., and Mr. Spring Branson appeared for the Government.

Lord Halsbury briefly gave judgment, refusing the appeal without entering into details.

IMMENSE FIRE IN LONDON.

THE LARGEST SINCE 1666.

An immense fire has taken place to-day in the Cripplegate quarter of the City, and the damage done is roughly estimated at upwards of four millions sterling.

Hamsell Street, Jewin Street, Wells Street, and Nicholas Square have been destroyed in the conflagration, and the other streets damaged.

Nov. 20.

The fire in Cripplegate is believed to be the greatest since the great fire of 1666.

It covered the space between Fore Street and Aldersgate Street.

Every fire engine in London was engaged in the work of extinguishing it.

Two firemen only were injured.

THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Meline, the Premier and Minister for Agriculture, said he ascribed the agricultural crisis in France to the progressive fall in products and the depreciation of silver.

He announced a remedial Bill for an agricultural credit and the establishment of insurance offices and a relief fund.

A motion for an enquiry into the matter brought forward by the Socialists was rejected by 348 against 152 votes.

HONOURS FOR MAIZAR.

Lieutenant Seton Browne has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for services at Maizar.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE.

The candidature of Colonel Schaeffer for the Governorship of Crete is being dropped, some of the Powers apparently mistrusting his previous English associations.

ADDRESS OF COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI TO THE DELEGATIONS.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

Count Goluchowski, addressing the Delegations, to-day, said the honour of Europe was pledged to settle the Cretan question.

He emphasised the existence of a close entente with Russia, based upon the reciprocal repudiations of any ideas of conquest in the Balkan.

He dwelt on the excellent relations existing with Great Britain, notwithstanding certain differences of opinion on certain questions.

MORE TROOPS FOR CRETE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A fresh draft of the Welsh Fusiliers has been ordered to Crete.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

Plague has broken out afresh at Khathar Kalan, among the gang employed on disinfecting the temporarily vacated village at Jhandher Khurd. There were 4 cases on the 15th, 2 on 16th, and 3 on 17th. Medical examination of the neighbouring villages in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts continues. No further cases have been detected.

A NEW FRONTIER ROAD.

The construction of roads from Bannu, near the entrance to the Tochi Valley, in the direction of Miran Shah, will be undertaken as soon as possible, after a definite settlement with all sections of the tribes occupying the territory, through which the road will be aligned, is arrived at. Like the Tochi Road, this will also be maintained by tribal agency and the route kept open with the consent of all sections of tribes, through whose country it will have to pass.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 21.

General Sir Mansfield Clarke, with Lady Clarke arrived here last evening, and are guests at the Bolarum Residency.

The Cricket Tournament for the Minister's Cup closed yesterday. The Staff Corps beat the 19th Hussars by 19 runs. The following are the scores :—Hussars, 115, first innings ; 31 second. Staff Corps, 75, first innings ; 90 second.

The Tent-pegging Challenge Tournament, for which the Nizam presented a cup, valued Rs. 500, with additional Rs. 100 in money, was won, last evening, by the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, with an aggregate of 99 points against 91, scored by the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Yesterday there was prize-giving at the Zenana School. This is regarded as the most important function here, involving, as it does, the enlightenment of the purdah ladies.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE CHANGE OF CAMPING GROUND.

FIRING INTO CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

News received to-day reports that firing into Camp at Bagh, on Thursday afternoon, went on until nine that night. Our casualties were four British and Native ranks killed and thirteen wounded. Another Brigade is being moved from Maidan to join General Lockhart, at Bagh, General Kempster meanwhile remaining at Maidan with his Brigade.

LATER.

It seems that in addition to the four fighting men killed and thirteen wounded in the firing into Camp, near Bagh, on Thursday, one follower was killed and six wounded, making twenty-four casualties in all. The force under General Westmacott, comprising 4th Brigade, accompanied by the Head-quarters and the whole of the divisional troops of the Second Division, excepting two Batteries, moved to Bagh yesterday. The 8th Mountain Battery and No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery remains in Camp at Maidan under command of General Kempster. The Second and Third Brigades foraged from Camp Maidan, yesterday, and were not opposed.

The Head-quarters Camp at Bagh was fired into during the day and one sepoy of the 3rd Sikhs was dangerously wounded by a Lee-Metford bullet. The enemy can be seen in considerable numbers on the high hills north of the Camp at Bagh.

CONTINUED FIRING INTO CAMP.

ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

Nov. 21.

A large number of snipers approached and fired into the Bagh Camp on Friday night, but, owing to the precautions taken only one Gurkha was wounded. The enemy were dispersed by the fire of the troops.

The 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas left the camp at dawn yesterday, crowded the height to north-east and surprised and captured the enemy's sungar. Three Companies remain there entrenched. The casualties in the affair were one sepoy wounded.

An empty convoy returning to Mastura, on Friday, was attacked, one sowar and three followers being killed. The enemy were dispersed by a foraging party.

Eight mules and four drivers belonging to Mr. King, Political Officer, were also carried off from Tirah side of the Arhanga Pass.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

SLIGHT ENCOUNTERS.

FEW CASUALTIES.

Further particulars, dated yesterday, from Tirah, state that Camp Bagh was fired into from 7 to 9 o'clock on Friday night. Our casualties were :—1 man, 3rd Gurkhas, wounded. The small number of casualties was due to the measures taken for the defence of the camp.

A large number of the enemy had been seen in the afternoon moving down the hills on the south towards the camp, and a body of them at night came within 300 yards and fired heavily into the entrenched lines of the 2nd Brigade, but were dispersed by the fire of the troops.

Eight mules and 4 drivers, belonging to Mr. King, Political Officer, were carried off on the 19th, on the Tirah side of the Arhanga Pass, and owing to a party of the enemy being reported to be in ambuscade the mails were not permitted to proceed beyond Mastura.

An empty convoy returning to Mastura from Maidan was attacked during the day, one sowar of the 12th Bengal Cavalry and 3 followers being killed. The enemy were driven off by a foraging party.

The 1st and 3rd Gurkhas left camp at 4 a.m. to occupy the high hill to the north-east of the camp. They captured the enemy's advanced sungar at 6, and crowned all the heights by 7. Three Companies have remained on the hill and entrenched themselves. Our casualties were one sepoy killed.

The 2nd and 4th Brigades foraged during the day. No casualties occurred on our side, but the enemy lost 2 killed.

A number of the enemy had been seen moving towards the Bara Valley.

All is quiet at Ilam Gudr, and on General Lockhart's line of communications.

FORAGING OPPOSED.

HOUSES TO BE DEMOLISHED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Maidan, 19th November, states :—The 2nd Brigade and divisional troops of 1st Division met some little opposition in the march to Bagh yesterday, but it was easily brushed aside. The 3rd Brigage out foraging west of the Camp, yesterday, got an ample forage, but were good deal fired on. Our casualties were two of the 15th Sikhs, whose fighting strength has been much reduced lately. They will move to Mastura when the 3rd Brigade leaves here for Bagh, and the 30th Punjab Infantry will probably come and take their place from Dargai. The Northampton Regiment remain here with the 3rd Brigade. All other troops of the 2nd Division with army head-quarters are moving to Bagh to-day. All available transport of the 1st Division returns to assist in moving the stores of the 4th advanced depot to Bagh, and if the work can be completed to-morrow the 3rd Brigade will move to Bagh. If not it will go on the 21st or on the completion of works. There was no firing into the Camp here last night, but on the night of the 17th the picquet of General Hart's Brigade at Mastura was attacked and one man killed.

General Gaselee's Brigade, yesterday, sustained casualties—five killed and nineteen wounded. The camping ground at Bagh is much commanded by the adjacent houses which will probably be demolished now.

THE STORY OF SARAN SUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MAIDAN, Nov. 13.

Nothing very important in the way of fighting since I wrote and told you about the heavy losses we suffered in our retirement from Saran Sur Pass on Tuesday last. Only a few additional details have come to hand. Second Lieutenant McIntire with his small party of fourteen men were bravely struggling to carry away their wounded under a galling fire, and consequently each party that came to help their wounded comrades had in turn some more men wounded amongst themselves, and eventually appearances tend to show that Lieutenant McIntire and his gallant band made

A LAST STAND OVER THEIR WOUNDED

till they were at last all shot down by the enemy's marksmen. The enemy then closed round and mutilated the dead bodies of our soldiers before they were recovered, and a few rifles and the remainder of the rounds in the men's pouches fell into their hands. It was dark before the dead and wounded were brought back into Camp, and the Northamptons were a sad regiment that night, losing a couple of officers killed, one wounded, and more than forty-six casualties among their rank-and-file. To what extent the enemy suffered is not certain. There is no doubt that their losses were also great, as none of them have since fired into Camp during the nights. About three shots a couple of nights ago, and a couple of stray rounds last night, have been the only shots fired since that night. General Gaselee, with the 2nd Brigade, made a reconnaissance in force towards the Saran Sur Pass on Thursday, and another attempt was made to get into communication by heliograph with the Bara Force. Again it was unsuccessful. The enemy did not follow our retirement so closely as before. The Gurkha scouts were the last to stay up on the hill, and when the remainder of the force had proceeded some distance down the hills, the scouts rushed back at a great pace, and the enemy, seeing that the heights had been left, came up very quickly, but were met by some steady volleys by the 3rd Gurkhas and the Mountain scouts, and losing a few men were rather afraid of pursuing too closely on the heels of the force, but contented themselves with yelling and shouting at our troops, calling them all manner of abusive names. Whenever these tribesmen do arrive within close ranges, they amuse themselves by

CALLING US ALL THE EVIL NAMES

they can think of, showering curses on us all, and yelling and shouting like so many demons let loose from the darker regions. The Dorsets, who helped to take care of the Northamptons' killed and wounded, behaved very well under the most trying circumstances, and were lucky to escape with two officers slighty wounded and eleven men killed and wounded. Foraging parties still continue to meet with resistance every day, and three days ago Lieutenant G. E. Cameron, of the Gordons, was wounded, the shot—a Lee-Metford one—hitting his revolver and exploded the cartridge and wounded him in the thigh. However, the revolver probably saved his life. We are eating up all the grain and fodder in this valley, and report says that a forward move to Bagh is to be made on the 18th of this month. Bagh is

THE MOST SACRED PLACE

in the Afridi country. There they hold all their jirgahs. From thence issue all their proclamations. The tribes assemble there for all their big conferences ; in fact it is one of the most important places in the Tirah. It will be rather a blow to their pride to find our Camp pitched around their sacred musjid, though, of course, the greatest care will be taken to leave the musjid intact. A really big force, such as we have in Camp here, must necessarily change its location after a short while, as our transport animals eat up all the fodder and grain in the districts very quickly. We are all very interested to know what opposition General Kempster, with the 3rd Brigade, will meet in the Waran Valley, and are anxiously awaiting news from the Column

The Orakzai clans all came into Camp, yesterday, and a regular durbar was held before Sir William Lockhart and Sir Richard Udny. A Company of the Gordon Highlanders were drawn up while the jirgah sat down and listened to the terms. The terms were wired down to you last night, and five hundred breech-loaders have never been asked for before in any campaign. These maliks were considerably surprised when they heard the terms ; much elevation of eyebrows, shrugging of shoulders, preceded much arguing and talking among themselves before they were asked to retire. Then they retired and were apparently quarreling among themselves. They sat down in a nullah and held a consultation, but apparently could not agree, as they gradually separated moving off in small parties. They have been given fourteen days to make up their minds, but it is believed that they will eventually come to terms. If, as they say, they give Rs. 300 for each breech-loader, the surrender of 500 rifles means a very heavy addition to the Rs. 30,000 fine also imposed upon them. All subsidies forfeited will

HIT THEM VERY HARD,

and they must indeed be sorry they ever listened to the preachings of the fanatical mullahs. They have been driven out of house and home. Their flocks and womankind have fled across the border. Their defences are demolished, and their inter stores of grain and forage eaten by our transport. They had gathered their harvest before we entered their country, and having timely news of our approach had buried a great deal of their grain, and had ample time to remove their cattle and household valuables before we arrived in Orakzai-Tirah. A great number of their actual houses have not been burnt, and the clans, whose jirgas came in early, have been treated very well. Of the Afridi clans it is believed that the Zakka and the Akka Khels are the people who will be the last to come to terms. Three out of the five clans have already sent in their jirgahs, but have not been yet told what their terms are.

The heavy baggage of the two Divisions that was left behind at Shinwari has been sent up here, and we are thankful to receive our supplies of clothes, and tentage which our limited scale prevented us from bringing up before. I think there is very little chance of our spending the winter here, as the Camp rumours a short time ago pronounced, in fact the move to Bagh is looked upon as the first move homewards via the Bara Valley to Peshawar.

Strong coercive measures would seem to be needed in Tirah, as the Zakka Khels are plainly not in a submissive mood. Even if their jirgahs come in, there will be no guarantee that the clan as a whole will accept the terms offered. These have not yet been made known, but they will include a fine of at least Rs. 50,000, puts a sum to cover the damage done to the forts in the Khyber, and the surrender of one thousand rifles. We doubt, however, if the tribesmen will yield to this last condition and give up their breech-loaders until they are in the last extremity.

Meanwhile an extraordinary and anomalous position has been created owing to the period of grace given to the Orakzai, which extends to the 26th instant. It appears that the Massuzai were represented in the Jirgah which visited the camp in Maidan, and consequently this clan comes within the terms of the agreement, in spite of their attack on the Kurram column and the massacre of the Kapurthala picquet. From the point of view of Sir William Lockhart's Politicals no operations can be undertaken against them until after the 26th, though apparently the tribesmen themselves are perfectly free to do what they choose between now and that date. When the period of grace expires they have merely to notify their acceptance of the Government terms, and they will escape all punishment. This is little short of scandalous. Our correspondent at Sadda telegraps that the lashkar has left the Karmana defile, but if it reassembles elsewhere it should be ordered to disperse within twenty-four hours ; failure to obey the order being considered a justification for immediate attack. One out of the four brigades in Tirah could surely be spared for this operation.—*Pioneer*.

We learn from a correspondent at Simla that the credit for the initiative taken in the case of the regrettable incident which occurred at Saran Sar, on the conclusion of the reconnaissance of that position by a strong force, is due to Sir William Lockhart, and not, as we supposed, to H. E. the Viceroy, in calling for a military court of enquiry. The full details of the unfortunate affair are not yet available, but we believe it was Sir William Lockhart who called for a court of enquiry immediately on hearing of the serious nature of the incident which placed our troops on that occasion in a position of so much peril and caused so great a loss of life. The Northamptonshire Regiment suffered most on account of having been exposed to the enemy's fire, apparently at a point and under conditions which prevented them from seeking cover or opposing an effective resistance, the attack having, it is said, been most unexpected and surprisingly sudden. The regiment itself, with the other troops, we hear, behaved splendidly, but it appears from the accounts received that the Northamptons nobly sacrificed themselves for the sake of their wounded, whom they could not get into the stretchers on the slope where they were attacked. The bearers, we understand, were also hit, and propably panic-stricken. The retirement from the scene into camp, where they arrived at 8 p. m., *without their dead*, who were recovered only on the following morning, appears to disclose a condition of things that certainly calls for strict investigation. The one redeeming point, which must be attributed to accident or luck, in the whole unfortunate story, is that we were saved from the horror of finding the abandoned bodies of our dead mutilated, after the custom of our barbarous enemies.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 21.

There were 55 cases and 36 deaths recorded in the city yesterday, of which 10 cases occurred in Sukerwar Peith, and 7 each in Raste and Somwar Peiths.

The total mortality was 50.

In the Cantonment there were 23 cases and 19 deaths ; 3 cases in the Suburban limits ; and in Poona district 14 cases and 12 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 53 were admitted, 37 died, and 485 remain under treatment ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 12 were admitted and 3 died, leaving 88 ; in the Hindu Hospital 3 were admitted and 3 died.

Since the outbreak of the plague in Poona 3,496 patients were admitted in the General Hospital, 2,099 died, and 918 were discharged cured ; in the Hindu hospital 305 were admitted, 210 died, and 33 discharged cured.

There were 46 cases and 7 deaths recorded in the city, to-day.

The total mortality was 51.

In the General Plague Hospital 42 were admitted, 26 discharged cured, and 47 died, leaving 454 under treatment (of the 42 new cases admitted 12 were from the cantonment) ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 11 were admitted, 10 discharged cured, and 5 died ; in the Hindu 5 were admitted and 5 died.

Owing to the number of European cases in the Sassoon Hospital increasing, a new ward is in course of construction. The building will be a wooden structure.

DEATH OF MR. HAMMES.

Mr. Hammes, photographer, who was attacked by the plague, died, yesterday morning, in the Sassoon Hospital. The funeral was held in the evening and was largely attended.

Deceased was very much liked by all classes. He leaves behind two infant daughters to mourn his loss.

RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

Owing to the quarantine which has been imposed on the second and third-class passengers from Poona, on the first day nearly 80 first-class tickets were sold.

THE OUTBREAK AT SHOLAPUR.

The plague is increasing badly in Sholapur, the city recording nearly 30 cases from the malady.

Plague has also broken out in the Segregation Camp. The people having petitioned the Plague authorities complaining of their suffering very much in the cold, they were permitted to go to their respective houses.

All Municipal schools are closed.

A meeting was held by the Railway employes in Sholapur, when it was resolved to erect an hospital.

All third-class passengers who pass through Sholapur will be forced to have their clothes steamed before landing or proceeding anywhere. A boiler has been ordered from Bombay for this purpose.

THE 1ST FIELD BATTERY'S ANNUAL SPORTS.

The 1st Field Battery, R. A., held their annual sports yesterday at Kirkee. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present. The officers of the Battery were "At Home" on the occasion.

The Governor's Band was in attendance.

More than twenty events were competed for, several of them causing much amusement. Throwing the cricket ball was won by Gunner Harvey, who threw it 97 yards. The quarter-mile Flat Race was won by Bombr. Heilburn, who also won the 109 yards race. One mile race was won by Gunner Taylor. Tent-pegging by sections was won by a section of R. H. A. Amongst the Natives, Rs. 35 were won by the Governor's Body-guard.

Mr. Heir distributed the prizes.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Simla, at 10 o'clock, last night.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

Reports dated Malakhand, 20th, state :—Sir George Wolseley passed through Jalala *en route* to Nowshera.

General Blood and Head-quarters move to Dargai on the 21st.

FIRE AT CHANDANWADY.

LIVE-STOCK DESTROYED.

Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a buffalo stable at Chandanwady, Girgaum Road, and resulted not only in the destruction of the whole structure, but out of the ninety-six buffaloes and cows that had been tethered therein, nine were burnt and three seriously injured. The stable formed part of the property of Messrs. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett and N. M. Sett, the trustees of the estates of the late Mr. Dadabhoy M. Sett, and it stood along with three similar structures in a wady now in charge of the trustees. The whole premises are situated in Rapa Lane, a narrow thoroughfare running from Girgaum Road and opening right into Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Line stable. The destroyed building was about 160 feet by 30 feet, and it extended from east to west, being divided by masonry walls into twelve compartments, each having a loft over it, which contained a few bundles of hay for the animals. Each compartment had the capacity of accommodating twelve animals, and at the time of the outbreak the building had a full complement. The fire broke out unfortunately at 2-15 p.m., the time when all the owners had gone out to sell milk to their customers, and it was on account of this that some of the animals could not be removed in time and were burnt to death. The fire was said to have originated in a compartment somewhere in the middle of the stable and was first noticed by the Purdasee rent-collector of the premises, who raised an alarm and gave information to the police. A number of townsmen and a few men belonging to the neighbouring stables made a rush into the burning structure and the animals were let loose with all rapidity. Their commendable effort resulted in the rescue of a large number of animals, many of which commenced running about the compound. Three young buffaloes were untethered in time, but they could not come out of the doomed building and were burnt to death. The progress of the flames was so rapid that those who made an attempt to enter a compartment, where five animals remained, had to beat a hasty retreat and the poor beasts were left to the mercy of the flames.

The fire-brigade stations were communicated with from the Dhobie Talao Police station, and the Bhuleshwar manual was the first to arrive on the spot at 2-40 p.m., followed in quick succession by the Fort engine under Mr. Wilson, and the Baboolla Tank under Mr. Bean. By the time the steamers arrived on the scene the fire had extended both ways, and when the engines and the manual began playing on the flames, the whole structure was well alight. The entire roof came down in about half-an hour and there remained nothing but the masonry wall. Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire brigade, directed the operations of his men, who worked with energy, and the fire was brought under control in about an hour after the outbreak. The water from the standpipe was poured on the smouldering for some hours later. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained. The damage caused by the destruction of the building is estimated at Rs. 8,000, but it is covered by insurance. The loss sustained by the owners of the animals is estimated at Rs. 600. Three of the buffaloes while being removed were so seriously scorched, that they are not likely to recover. Mr. J. Crummy, the Deputy Police Commissioner, was present, and Superintendent Grennan, Inspector Barker, and Constable Harrison were early on the scene and preserved order. The following are the names of the occupiers of the stable :—Ramprasad Bali Bhudrasing, 8 animals ; Bhagee, a woman, 17 animals ; Dhondee Hurree, 7 animals ; Kaikobad Burjorji, 21 animals ; Rama Dhakoo, 16 animals ; Bhagoobai, 8 animals ; Luximon Vittoo, 8 animals ; Dhondu, 8 animals ; Mata Dayal, 8 animals ; and Khodabux Furdoonjee, 3 animals.

The whole premises are said to be insured for Rs. 50,000 with the Royal Insurance Company. Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett, one of the trustees, was present.

It was about twelve months ago that a chawl was destroyed by a fire in the same lane, and two persons were burnt to death.

THE P. AND O. PROGRAMME.

In consequence of the Engineers' strike in England, the building of the P. and O. Company's new steamers Arabia, Isis, and Osiris is completely stopped, and the directors have been compelled to re-arrange the progamme of homeward departures from Bombay, as will be seen from the advertisement in our columns. In order to provide as many large vessels as possible for the passenger season, the departures of the 25th December, 22nd January, and 5th February will proceed via Brindisi to Marseilles and return thence at once to Bombay. Passengers by these departures who wish to proceed to London can do so by travelling overland from Marseilles. The P. and O. Company are endeavouring to arrange with the French railways to provide a special express service from Marseilles, similar to that which is now running on the outward journey, and full particulars will be published as soon as the general arrangements are completed.

SIMLA AND THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The race course is covered with brown earth against next season's gymkhanas. It gets dark too soon in the afternoon for anyone to think seriously of tennis after office hours are over. There are not enough people left to get up a dance, and although the remnant of the Amateur Dramatic Club, who are still here, promise us some theatricals a little later, the difficulty of filling the house, even at winter prices, will probably be considerable. Yet for all that the Government of India, or at least all its more important departments, including the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, are still here. "Line clear" telegrams buzz as merrily as ever along the wires, and seldom have I had as much or as stirring news to telegraph to you daily. The frontier is on everybody's lips, and the fight of which we have heard to-day, in which two Companies of the Dorsets and the 15th and 36th Sikhs have accounted for over two hundred killed and wounded of the enemy, furnishes much food for reflection. It is true that our losses were regrettably heavy, and so interwoven is Simla life with the army in the field that few of us do not number one or another of the seven British officers whose names appear in the casualty list amongst our personal friends. Nevertheless the feeling is a very general one here that such actions are vastly cheaper in the end than the avoiding of them would be. In this particular case, if a larger force had been acting as General Kempster's rear-guard on the Saran Sur heights, the probabilities are that the enemy would not have given the chance that the Sikhs and Dorsets availed themselves of so splendidly of inflicting the first really heavy punishment that the Tirah tribesmen have received in the campaign. Far better this than that the force should have to remain rotting in Camp through the winter, waiting for the Afridis to agree to our terms, with Sikhs dying of pneumonia and Tommy Atkins of enteric in numbers greater than the bloodiest fight that has yet occurred can equal. It only requires one or two more such fights as that which took place yesterday to finish the business and bring the recalcitrant tribes to their senses. One has only to compare the mortality in the Tochi, where hardly a shot has been fired, but where the British force has been kept hanging about in an unhealthy Valley for months, waiting for our terms to be complied with, and that of the short sharp fighting in the Mamund country where blood was spent freely enough, but where hardly a man was lost from sickness, in the few brief weeks it lasted, to show that there is a good deal of sound sense in the argument.

Meanwhile the road lies open on the one side of General Lockhart's Camp to Bara and thence to Peshawar which we hope shortly to see relieving Kohat as the base of operations, and on the other into the Bazar valley, whither the Afridis will have to be pursued if a sufficient lesson cannot be taught them without. To-day the force was to advance to Bagh, and with the transport difficulty so largely surmounted, as is now the case, further developments should be rapid.

Matters have been of such absorbing interest on the Tirah side that nobody has paid much attention to what has been happening in the Swat Valley. The move, however, which General Blood's force is likely to make into the Utman Khel country should not be devoid of incident.

I see one of your contemporaries describes the movement as a promenade, and another as an expedition. It all depends, of course, on the attitude of the tribesmen, but the Malakhand and Chakdara slain are so recently buried that it is exceedingly unlikely the Utman or any other Khels in that part of the world will be wanting just yet to add to their number, a thing which they must have learnt by now is all that opposing a British force comes to.

But I digress from Simla and should be telling your readers about the excellent rink into which the Town Hall has been converted by the energetic secretaries to the Winter Amusement Club. Needless to say, the floor, which has seen so many Simla dances in the season, is really excellent, and as the skates provided are exceedingly good, as hired skates go, it is possible to obtain some very pleasant recreation on the three evenings in the week that the place is open. Almost all of us who are still up here congregate regularly to avail ourselves of it, and, as a number of ladies have been very good in providing refreshments, the enterprise has been a great success. I hear subscriptions are coming in well, and there is every prospect of its going on as long as the hall can be spared. That it is the greatest boon to the station throughout the dull months there can be no question.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, arrived here, on Saturday morning, from Poona, *en route* for his tour in Kathiawar, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., Private Secretary ; Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary ; Surgeon-Major Croly, Medical Officer ; Captain B. J. I. Levett, Aide-de-Camp ; and Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, who acts for Mr. Heaton during the latter's absence on leave. Although the arrival had been notified to be private, several officials and gentlemen assembled on the station to meet the Governor. Amonst those present were Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay ; Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police ; Captain T. M. Ducat, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District ; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji ; Mr. H. E. Lawrence, Under-Secretary to Government, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments ; Mr. J. P. Orr, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department ; Mr. A. Leslie, Acting Sheriff of Bombay ; Mr. Crofton, attached to the Ahmednaggar Collectorate ; Mr. Wood, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Bombay ; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Judge, Small Causes Court ; Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz ; Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel ; and Sirdar Oomer Jamal. The train, having left Poona half-an-hour behind its time and having been detained at the Kalyan Station for the medical Inspection of passengers, was half-an-hour late in reaching Bombay. His Excellency on alighting was decorated with a floral wreath and presented with a bouquet. After shaking hands with those present, the Governor, in company of Captain Levett, drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. Sir James Campbell, K.C.I.E., Commissioner of Customs and President of the Plague Committee, met his Excellency at the Byculla Station, where the passengers are detrained and taken to the quarantine camps. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of the Governor. His Excellency leaves the Grant Road Station on Tuesday night on his tour in Kathiawar.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

During the week ending 13th instant there was no rain in the affected districts. More rain is wanted for the young rabi crops in some talukas of Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Standing kharif crops are healthy except in a few places in three talukas of Ahmednagar. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. The prices of the staple food-grains have fallen in all the district : the fall ranging from 2 tolas in Nasik to 2 lbs. 3 tolas in Ahmednagar.

The daily average numbers of relief-workers and dependants have fallen from 34,723 and 8,314 respectively in the preceding week, to 27,244 and 6,346 in the week under report. Gratuitous relief in villages and poor houses has been discontinued, except in Sholapur and Poona, and the daily average number thus relieved during the week under report was 10,208, as compared with 15,657 in the preceding week.

An afternoon party was held at Kalyan on Saturday to congratulate Dr. Ruttonjee Rustomjee Dadina on the bestowal of the title of Khan Saheb upon him by the Government of India, in recognition of his valuable services during the time of the plague. Among those present in the Kalyan Municipal Hall, where the meeting was held, were the leading Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan residents of the town besides several European officials. Three of the former spoke eulogistically of Dr. Dadina's exertions for the suppression of the plague ; and after an appropriate reply by him, the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers and pan soparee.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The hunting season commenced on Nov. 1. The opening meet of the Heythrop Hounds took place at Heythrop House, the seat of the Master (Mr. Albert Brassey, M. P.), there being a very large field, both on horseback and in carriages. A champagne breakfast was served to between 300 and 400 persons. For the first time during his twenty-three years' Mastership, Mr. Brassey was not present on the opening day, he and two of his daughters being on a visit to his brother (Lord Brassey) in Australia. At the conclusion of the breakfast, Dick Stovin trotted his hounds into the home covers, but owing to a somewhat cold scent, and the large number of persons on foot, little sport was had during the earlier part of the day. The season with the Craven Foxhounds opened in splendid autumnal weather in South Berkshire, the meet being at the Cross Roads, Benham, near Newbury. There was a good field, and many cyclists and pedestrians were also present. Wilson, the huntsman, brought out the pack in excellent condition, and a fox was quickly found in the alder-beds on the Denham Estate. A second fox was soon started, and a capital run resulted in a kill near Captain Worthington's residence, where hospitality was dispensed. The counter-attraction of shooting will probably prevent the Master arranging for more than two meets weekly during the ensuing two months. The Pytchley Hounds had their opening meet at the village of Pytchley, from which the pack derives its name. There was a large attendance, Mr. Wroughton (the Master) being among the company. The pack was in the pink of condition, but after visiting one or two covers the heavy fog failed to lift, and the meet was abandoned. The Woodland Pytchley Hounds, with Mr. Mackenzie as Master, also had their open-meet, at East Carlton, but here again fog interfered with the sport.

Last Saturday, on the new links of the Lytham and St. Annes Club, Mr. Ball added another win to his already long list. With a return of 78, 39 each way, he secured the first scratch prize by two strokes, Mr. Hilton being 80. Two holes from home the latter player was one stroke behind Mr. Ball, but at the seventeenth hole he attempted a three, overran the hole, and took five, thus putting himself out of the running for the first place. Mr N. Macbeth made a good return, viz., 82, and following this up with an 83 in his second round, he established his right to the Robertson Cup. Curiously, there was a tie for both the first and second handicap prizes. Mr. Macbeth's returns of 82 and 83 are very creditable to him, considering the fact that as yet he is quite young and has by no means reached his full strength. As far as it was possible to judge from appearance, the course seemed to be in very good condition. The greens certainly looked very tempting. The "par" of the course is about 75, but the greens run so true that it ought to be easier to return a score nearer the par than on most courses, since straight putting is more likely to have its due reward. In some places pot bunkers, instead of one long bunker, are to be noticed. If much space is left between these pots there is always a certain amount of luck in getting a topped ball to pass between them. This makes good sport, but one likes to see the element of luck removed as far as possible from a score competition. Fortunately, however, I only noticed one set of pot bunkers laid out in this style. The other set that I noticed were placed not at right angles to the line of the holes but obliquely, their ends overlapping as it were. This is certainly a very good idea.

What is probably the first golf course in Italy was laid out last week by George Lowe at Varese, near Milan. Lowe has an excellent opinion of the ground. The course of nine holes is in the racecourse enclosure. At present seven holes are payable, five of the temporary greens being on the course, but the regular greens will be made just alongside the racecourse. The length of the links is almost two and a half miles, twice round. As the players will nearly all be beginners, Lowe did not stretch it out, as there are hazards all round the course, the last being a brook or water-course, which is crossed four times. Lowe expects to go again to Italy in March, when the season for visitors has fairly begun, and the nine holes have been got into playing condition. He will visit Rome and, if suitable ground offers, mark on a course there.

Andrew Kirkaldy has made an appearance in a new character, it seems. He offered a prize at St. Andrews the other day, which was won by Mr. James Robb with the score of 81. The latest golf course is at Benin—a triumph of "civilisation." No doubt we shall soon hear of several new greens on the North-western frontier of India. There was some good scoring at Llandudno in the autumn meeting of the North Wales Club. Mr. Holden was not at his best, but Mr. Cummins and Mr. F. E. Woodhead in tieing at 78 on the first day accomplished a good performance.

An important meeting of the National Cyclists' Union was held on Oct. 30 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. After considerable discussion the clause relating to the proclaiming of tracks, and suggesting that before a cycle track was proclaimed the A.A.A. should be consulted was struck out as unsuitable. The most important motion before the council was the question of road racing, and eventually a motion was passed to the effect that no licensed rider may take part in any race or paced record attempt on the road this rule coming into force immediately. It was decided to add to the list of championships tandem bicycle races for amateurs and professionals, and that time limits shall be placed upon all championships up to and including five miles.

The doings of the Rugby Union and its followers have not so far aroused much interest, but matters have livened up considerably within the past week. Happily there is now a prospect of a reconciliation with Wales. The conciliatory action of the English Union in the matter of the Gould testimonial and the continuance of the matches between English and Welsh clubs have convinced the Welsh authorities, apparently, that the perpetuation of the dispute will be no fault of England's, for at a meeting on Wednesday it was decided to communicate with the International Board, with a view to a resumption of the international matches. It may be taken for granted that little, if any, opposition will be offered on the part of England or Ireland, but this, it is feared, can hardly be said in the case of Scotland. The dispute of last season really caused more bitterness between Wales and Scotland than between Wales and England, between whom the quarrel really lay. Scotland, after going to some expense and trouble, had their international game interrupted at the last minute only, and are naturally still somewhat aggrieved. It is to be hoped that their wrath has been somewhat assuaged by the firm action the Welsh Union has since taken in the support of amateurism. It was taken for granted at the time that the outcome of the rupture would be the affiliation of the Welsh clubs to the Northern Union, extensive depredations having even then been made by the "broken time" organisations on the Welsh players. The Welsh Union, however, has staunchly upheld its amateurism, and if for no other reason than the maintenance of the amateur spirit in the Principality, it is to be hoped minor grievances will be forgotten and friendly relations restored.

On Saturday there were two interesting matches between English and Welsh clubs, Blackheath being opposed by Newport and the United Hospitals by Cardiff. The honours may be said to have been divided, Blackheath, with one of the powerful teams that it is able upon occasion to place in the field, scoring a pronounced win over the Monmouthshire club, and Cardiff atoning for the defeat of their countrymen, as they may be termed for football purposes, by a seventeen points to none victory over the Hospitals. The visit of Newport to London never fails to arouse great interest. A part from the representative matches, in fact, it is the principal Rugby fixture of the year. It was not surprising, therefore, to learn that the contest of Saturday was witnessed by 15,000 spectators. Probably many of these were attracted by the hope of seeing A. J. Gould turn out. The famous international was on the ground, but preferred to act as a spectator. It is announced, in fact, that he intends to adhere to his decision to retire from the game. Certainly he has earned his retirement. He was born at Newport in 1864, and first represented the club identified with his native town at the age of sixteen, as full back. From 1889 up to last season with the exception of one year, when he was in the Barbadoes, he has been chosen for every international match, and with his last game against Ireland last year he beat W. E. Maclagan's record. He has played in no fewer than twenty-six international matches.

There is, unfortunately, a prospect of still further friction between the Rugby Union and its county committees. After the Yorkshire incident of last season, and the understanding then arrived at in regard to the treatment of players who had coquetted with the Northern Union, it was understood, in regard to the rigid rules on professionalism, which had hitherto been carried out with extreme severity, that there would be a little more discretion shown in their interpretation, and a little sympathy extended to the county committees of Lancashire and Yorkshire in their endeavour to carry out the best aims of the Union. The committees have spent a considerable amount of time already this season in considering applications for reinstatement, but it is felt that if their recommendations are to be ignored by the Rugby Union Committee their efforts are being wasted. The Lancashire County Committee had the matter under consideration at a meeting on Wednesday last, and passed a resolution, which will be submitted to the Union, to the effect that power be given to the Sub-committee to consider all recommendations by county committees on a broad basis. The Sub-committee, it is understood, hold themselves bound by the principle, hitherto acted upon, that no player must be reinstated who has wilfully assisted a Northern Union club. Of course, if the Union is anxious to hasten its extinction in Lancashire and Yorkshire it could not take more effectual means to its end than by carrying out the policy it is apparently now bent upon. But if the county committees are to be assisted in their efforts to keep alive the influence of the Union in what must now be regarded as the hotbed of professionalism, it will make the professional rules a little more elastic.

The form hitherto displayed by the Harrogate Lacrosse Club warranted the belief, entertained by many, that they would prove good for Urmston on Saturday. Those who shared in this opinion, had they witnessed the passing indulged in by the Yorkshiremen in the preliminary canter before the match, would have been still further fortified in the same. Every member of the team showed a dexterity with the crosse which, far surpassing that of most other organisations, would, if combined with the other necessary attributes, be sufficient to ensure their success in every fixture. But, unfortunately for the Yorkshiremen, this skill is but of little avail unless associated with method and combination, and these latter Harrogate do not possess in equal degree to the clubs by which they are not opposed. Of course there is method in their short, quick passes, but it is methodical to a certain point only. They work the ball well on to goal, but lack the finishing touches. Scholes, although an excellent player, and perhaps the best man on their team, puts in too much work in following the ball wherever it may travel, and Hinchley is not an ideal first home. The attack appear to have no definite aim other than that of doing the best for their side in the smartest manner possible. If this premise be correct no fault can be found with them, but it would probably better conduce to success of some rather more elaborate system of attack were determined upon. The play of the Yorkshiremen will not bear a critical examination, for although each individual is a smart and finished exponent, their team play is by no means of a high order.

On the concluding day of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, Mr. P. Lorillard's Sandia started favourite for and won the Old Cambridgeshire Handicap from five opponents, and the same stable, by the aid of Lord W. Beresford's Meta II., were successful in the Free Handicap, both winners being ridden by Sloane, the American jockey. Mr. R. Lebaudy's Count Schomberg was indulged with a walk over for the Jockey Club Cup, the Duke of Westminster's Batt won the Houghton Stakes, Mr. Lewison's Maisi, the Two-year-old selling Plate, Sir J. Miller's Luffenham, the All-aged Stakes, and Sir J. Miller's Pinfold, the Criterion Nursery.

The final heat in the Oxford University Coxswainless Fours was decided on Nov. 3 in fine weather, the contestants being New College (holders) and Balliol. Although Balliol showed up well, the holders had the race in hand from the start, and won by four lengths.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT OOTACAMUND.

The following further information has been elicited in this case. As soon as the Police heard of the occurrence, a party went to the Volunteer Armoury, where the 4th Pioneers are lodged, and gave the alarm that the Company of the 23rd W. L. I. in barracks at Stonehouse had mutinied! *Fifty* men of the Pioneers immediately turned out between 10 and 11 p.m. and under the command of Captain Swan marched to Stonehouse. Here they viewed the bodies of the two deceased and secured the accused, Moheim Khan. The accused Moheim Khan was in charge of the Battery Guard in the evening and abstracted 10 rounds of ammunition. With these and his rifle he proceeded to the house occupied by the Jemadar, whom he called out, and without a moment's hesitation shot him dead. He next went to the Havildar's quarters and called him out also, saying the Jemadar wanted to speak to him. The Havildar was having his dinner, and asked Moheim Khan to wait a few minutes. On this the latter opened a window through which he shot his victim in the heart. Private Karrim Khan, who secured the murderer, is said to have been an eye-witness of the shooting of the Havildar, but was not in time to prevent it. The *post mortem* was conducted at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital by Surgeon-Captain Gibbard, assisted by Assistant-Surgeon Bowers and Ford. Colonel Welch, the Commandant of the 23rd W.L.I., was at Coonoor and was telegraphed for. The Court of Enquiry will be held to-morrow. It is said that the accused will not be handed over to the Civil authorities but be tried by a General Court-martial. At 3 p.m. to-day the accused, who was in the Police lock-up, was handed over to a military escort, and marched to the Pioneer barracks for future custody.

The motive for the murder is variously stated. One theory is that the two deceased remonstrated with the accused for appearing in the Guard Room in *mufti*, another that the act is the outcome of a family dissension. The accused betrays no symptoms of regret for what he has done. After his arrest a letter was found on his person in which he informed his Commanding Officer of the deeds he intended perpetrating, and his intention of committing suicide afterwards. The accused received promotion as Naique in Burma for arresting a sepoy who was running amuck.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.

The following is the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	H'dep. M.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr Geo. W Silvester	4 50 6
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	4 51 3
Hydaspe's Lifeboat	Scr	Capt L de B Lockyer	4 52 45
Plassy's Cutter	6 18	Sub-Lt E P Campbell, R I M	4 58 31
Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Lieut L H Richardson, R N	5 2 35

Course No. 2.—1st prize won by Magdala's Cutter, and 2nd prize won by Dockyard Cutter.

YACHT'S RACE.

The following is the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	H'dep. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4 49 11
Chita	Scr	Mr E Comber	4 51 35
Red Rose	11 2	Rear Admiral Sir John Hext, R. N.	4 57 44
Mannikin	14 42	Officers, R. A.	5 1 18
Hulda	22 3	Mr J P Chrystal	5 8 8

Course No. 2.—1st prize won by Hulda, and 2nd prize won by Mannikin.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Jaffer Khan, the outlaw who recently gave trouble in Baluchistan, is now said to be living as a refugee in Kandahar.

The new Nushki-Seistan route is said to be growing rapidly in popularity : caravans from Persia having used it freely this autumn. It will apparently cause the import as well as the export trade with India via Quetta to expand.

The Persian Government have removed all plague restrictions on the Seistan border, so traders and pilgrims from India and Afghanistan can now reach Mashad without let or hindrance. Their numbers will probably be unusually large during the next few months.

The supplemental estimate of Rs. 5, 720 for diverting the main sewer of the Ootacamund Drainage has been sanctioned, and the Local and Municipal Department has been requested to instruct the Ootacamund Municipality to place the necessary funds at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The Madras Government has ordered the Medical Staff on plague duty at Guntakal, Kondapalli, Hospet and Podanur to follow the instructions issued to the Plague Medical Staff at Arkonum by the Surgeon-General, viz., to have a separate medical attendant in each segregation camp, who will not be permitted to visit the platform on inspection duty.

The P. and O. outward bound steamers, instead of calling at Madras until March next, will discontinue doing so at the end of this year. The homeward bound steamers from Calcutta also will not call at Madras next season. This means that the connection of the P. and O. steamers with Madras will practically cease altogether.

The Madras Government has communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to the Political Agents for Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sanduru a letter from the Government of India stating that it will be convenient if applications for sanction for the employment of a European in a Native State set forth any information which may be available regarding the antecedents of the person whom it is desired to employ.

It is rumoured that when in the Mastura Valley the Gordon Highlanders found a regular arsenal for casting bullets and re-filling cartridges, together with innumerable tins of Curtis and Harvey's powder, and a large amount of the nickel coating of the Lee-Metford bullet, which apparently had been removed to get the lead for other sized bullets. They are reported to have also found 150 of Nobel's dynamite cartridges. The Pathans, who are engaged on the Bolan and Assam-Chittagong Railways and elsewhere in considerable numbers, quite understand the business of blasting, and it is possible that there is some idea of rendering some of the roads impassable by blowing up rocks and cliffs.

The following are further details of the affair at Trevandrum :—When the hundred odd convicts arrived at the gates of the Raja's palace, in order to attract the Raja's attention, they set up a tremendous commotion, in the familiar native manner, which soon achieved its purpose. The convicts then intimated their decision not to return to the prison until the present arrangements were discontinued and the new Superintendent replaced. They were assured by the palace officials that all reasonable complaints would be attended to, and accordingly they returned to the jail, where, however, they became violent again, assaulting the warders and other convicts, who had not joined them, burning clothes, the prison furniture and the official records, and committing other excesses. The services of an armed detachment from the police brigade and the Residency escort were requisitioned, the jail was surrounded, and 40 of the ringleaders were apprehended. Each of these was soundly whipped and heavily ironed, and to prevent further rioting an armed police guard is now placed over the jail.

There were many acts of individual heroism in the fight on September 16th in the Watelai Valley, which nearly ended in a disaster ; but as the despatches have not yet appeared, the public can form no opinion as to the gallantry of officers and men under most trying circumstances. We have already mentioned some deeds of gallantry, and one other may be added to the list. In the first sharp fighting on the knolls in front of the village of Shahi Tangi, the leading companies of the 35th Sikhs had to fall back as their rear was threatened and there was no regiment in support—the nearest, the Buffs, being some miles away. In the retirement Lieutenant Cassels received a bullet wound in the head, just as he was leaving one of the knolls. He had only a few men with him and some of those were hit. Subadar Mangal Singh, who was in the next knoll in rear, saw Lieutenant Cassels fall and immediately rushed across the open space between the two bulwarks. He had to cross a zone swept by rifle-fire at short range, but he reached the knoll, picked up the wounded officer and carried him back to a place of safety. It was a most gallant performance, as the enemy were pressing forward at the time and their fire was most accurate. Mangal Singh has 20 years' service, but he was a great athlete in his younger days, and is a fine specimen of the Sikh Native Officer. We need scarcely say that the Subadar has been recommended for the Order of Merit.

The annual survey of the Karachi harbour made at the beginning of the year showed that the dredging operations now carried on, are more than sufficient to keep the waterways open, the net gain in water space during the year being very nearly 2¼ million cubic feet as compared with the state of the harbour in 1895. The rainfall of 1896 was abnormally heavy, being 11·31 inches as against 3·85 inches in 1895, and 7 the average fall in Lower Sindh. This average was nearly reached on a single day—24th June—in 1896 when 6·80 inches fell, and two months later another heavy fall of 3·90 in a single day occurred. These abnormal downpours caused heavy floods in the Lyari and other torrential streams flowing into the harbour, and the amount of sand brought down by them seriously affected the upper divisions. During 1896, 496 steamers, of 596,277 net tonnage, and one sailing vessel of 500 tons, left Karachi. Of the above steamers 35 had a draught varying from 23 to 26 feet. The previous year's totals were 551 steamers, of 669,159 registered tonnage. The leading port of Sindh is now provided with wharfage accommodation for ten steamers of 26 feet draught, and varying in length from 312 to 450, the berths being four of 450, five of 400 and one of 312. In addition to the above there are 12 swinging and fixed moorings in the stream for ships, 300 to 400 feet in length, and 20 to 24 feet draught. The wharves are furnished with one 30-ton, two 12-ton, and forty-eight 35-cwt. hydraulic cranes, as also five hydraulic capstans for shunting purposes. The wharf yard is laid out in the most modern style with 29 miles of sidings and gridirons, and shipping work can be carried on at night by the aid of a powerful electric light installation, each of the ten berths being lighted by a 30 ampere arc lamp.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the principal speaker at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, urged the importance of maintaining, and by all means extending the Empire. Not the lust of territory, but the pure instinct of self-preservation justified the policy. He pointed to the fact that the race for territory in Asia and Africa, in which European nations were engaged, tended to restrict the area of the world's surface, in which protective tariffs did not obtain, and thus made it the more necessary that we should be able to command new markets of our own. Of course, the policy he advocated involved increased responsibility and cost. On this point he referred to the demands for increased expenditure on the Army. He indicated doubts as to the willingness of the country to bear additional burdens for military purposes after what had recently been done, and suggested that they should first be satisfied that they got an adequate return for the present army expenditure. It seemed to him that what was first of all required was some drastic reforms in army administration. If it were shown that the army needed strengthening, he believed the country was prepared to do its duty.

So far from the interest in St. Andrew's Day abating through the diminishing number of Scotchmen in Ceylon, the proportion of whom is very different to what it was fifteen or twenty years ago, the anniversary of Scotland's patron Saint is to be observed with greater honour than ever this year, and the function at Colombo promises to partake of quite a public character, recalling the St. Andrew's Dinner at which Sir A. Gordon used to preside. By selecting Kandy as the *venue* the Committee have rendered their work in making due preparations—the time for which is very short now—easier, and the comfort of visitors from Colombo, and other long distances, will be certainly more likely to be studied than at Hatton, with its limited hotel accommodation. Sir W. Ridgeway is expected to attend, and, if he does, the speech-making may be expected to be of a higher order than usual, for his Excellency is never more successful than when orating, and his after-dinner speeches are certainly his best efforts. There may not be much for the Governor to tell the public of official or political matters, in view of his recent Address to Council, but Sir West is never at a loss for subjects to interest, amuse, and instruct his hearers. In many ways the St. Andrew's dinner of 1897 promises to be a memorable one.

Some time ago a Calcutta financial paper stated that its prediction as to counterfeit rupees being put into circulation, as one result of the closure of the Mints, had come true. The Government it is understood, have made inquiries on the point, and there is no evidence forthcoming to prove that illicit coining has taken place. It is even said that one supporter of the legislation of 1893 has been offering five rupees for every counterfeit rupee brought to him, and he has not found himself a poorer man thereby. The fact seems to be that a number of "sweated" rupees are in circulation, but they are the genuine article and not counterfeit. The native coiner cannot turn out rupees in any considerable number of pattern that will pass muster ; while the skilled professional in Europe has no call to visit India while he can ply his trade so successfully in France, where much of the silver coin is now of the same weight and fineness as that of the legitimate article thought it has never seen the Mint. The Government in this country need have no fear of the "smasher" in spite of the factitious value of the rupee and the cheapness of silver. The "sweating" of rupees will, of course, go on in India now as it has for many years ; but as there are no new coins to be dealt with, it is easier to detect those which are thus treated. When they reach the Currency Department they are sent to the Mint and reappear in the shape of two, four and eight anna pieces. The loss to the State cannot be very considerable under this heading.

It is interesting at the present moment to note, writes the Allahabad paper, that Sir William Lockhart is the only officer of the old Bengal Infantry list who is in active employ. Indeed, with the exception of Sir William, there is not a single officer in the three Presidential Infantry Lists who is now employed. The Bengal Infantry List comprises forty-five officers, all of whom are on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, with three exceptions, viz., General Lockart and Major-Generals Sir R. W. Sartorius and J. May, both of whom are "residing out of India." The *doyen* of these officers is General George Bishop, who entered the service in 1826 and attained Colonel's allowances in 1866. There are two possessors of the V. C. among this handful of ancient warriors viz., General William Martin Cafe and Major-General Sir Reginald Sartorius. The former entered the service in 1842, and won the V. C. during the operations connected with the Mutiny, while serving as a Captain in the 56th Bengal Native Infantary ; while the latter joined in 1858 and gained the Cross during the Ashanti Campaign of 1874, he being a Major in the 6th Bengal Cavalry at the time. But perhaps the best known officer of this Infantry List is Sir Neville Chamberlain, whose seniority dates from 1837. The twenty-four officers of the Madras Infantry List and the eighteen on the Bombay List are all on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. The most senior Madras officer is General Henry William Blake, who joined in 1833 and attained Colonel's allowances in 1869 ; while the most senior Bombay officer by actual length of service is General Henry Augustus Adams, who entered in 1836 and attained Colonel's allowances in 1874.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers on Nov. 3 issued a manifesto to the workmen of Great Britain and Ireland and other countries, in which they accuse the Employers' Federation of "waging a pitiless war against trade unionism," of having twice refused the intervention of the Government, and of overwhelming the society with false charges. The law can do little to secure the rights which it has conferred on workmen, who, therefore, have but two weapons left—their citizenship and their right of combination, of which latter the federation seeks to deprive them. A sum of £10,000 a week will place the Engineers' Society in a position to stand out for terms suited to the welfare of the workmen and the conditions of the trade. The Engineers' Society have definitely declined to accept the demand of the Employers' Federation for the unconditional withdrawal of the men's claim for an eight-hour day, and have also resolved to adhere to the stipulation for the appointment of an independent chairman in the event of a conference. Most of the employers, it is stated, are strongly opposed to the modification of the terms on which their executive has expressed willingness for a conference. The seventeenth distribution of strike pay to the men on strike and locked out took place on Oct. 30, when about £36,000 was distributed among 83,000 persons.

Speaking of the storming of the heights at Dargai by the 1st Bengal Gordon Highlanders, when they were so splendidly led by Col. H. H. Mathias, their Commandant, the military correspondent of the *Globe* says :—"Col. Mathias's case is an instructive illustration of the value to be placed upon confidential reports. It is an open secret that he was as nearly as possible being refused the command of the battalion. Born forty-seven years ago, he joined his present battalion in 1869, and has stuck to it ever since, with the exception of the four years when he was District Adjutant in Natal, and five years when he was Adjutant of the Dorsetshire Militia. He commanded the battalion during the Chitral campaign of 1895, and for his services there was mentioned in despatches and received the C. B. I. know nothing about Colonel Mathias's theoretical knowledge of military matters, but it is certain that on the two active occasions in which he has been placed in the responsible position of commanding a battalion in the field he has shown himself to be a man of the soundest practical common-sense, grit, and English pluck."

On the 4th instant, there was opened in the east conference hall of the Imperial Institute a sale of Indian niddlework in thread silk and gold, and other Indian art industries, in behalf of the embroiderers who are suffering from the famine in the Delhi, Lucknow, and Ludhiana districts. It is under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragment and Preservation of Indian Art, and is intended to show that these people, while deserving recipients of the charity extended to them from England, are not unable to help themselves by honest labour. The exhibition is by no means large, but includes several interesting specimens of embroidery, metal work, carving, and pottery. Some scarves in muslin and gold will probably attract attention, as they are both cheap and attractive to the eye. At intervals during the afternoon readings are given by Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, who has lived many years in India, and is particularly interested, it appears, in the Delhi art-workers.

The indefference of the military authorities to the question of encouraging men to enter the Militia on completion of their Reserve service baffles comprehension. Every year some thousands of men in the prime manhood leave the Reserve, and are lost to the country for ever, while the authorities are straining every nerve to get boys to enlist. It is fully believed that for an annual bounty of, say, £2 10s, and one week's training with the Militia, the authorities could get as many men in the prime of life as they chose. They would be enlisted at once into the Militia Reserve and would, therefore, be available for active service with the colours at any time, while six days' training annually with the Milita would suffice to keep them in a far higher state of efficiency than they can be at present, in the Army Reserve, where they get practically no training at all.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort Northern	4a	2	7
B Mandvi and Dongri	4	2	16
C Market	1	0	21
D Khetwadi	0	0	3
E Kamatipura & 1st Nagpada	2	0	23
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	21
Total	11	15	101
Same date last year	12	9	97
Total mortality same date 1895	..	...	51

a One recent arrival from up-country (Poona).

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba	2	1	7
B Mandvi, Dongri, &c.	3	0	25
C Market and Khara Talao	2	0	19
D Girgaum and Chowpatty	0	0	4
E Byculla and Kamatipura	2	0	25
F Parel and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	0	6	10
Total	9	7	106
Total plague deaths to date	13,410	11,242	
Same date last year	16	13	113
Total mortality same date 1895	...	..	73

CHOLERA.

Attack	2
Deaths	3

Yesterday's reports show that seven cases of plague and six cases of suspicious fever were detected from various localities in Mandvie ward. A fatal case of plague was also reported from that district. One case of plague was discovered in a house at Victoria Bunder.

THE QUARANTINE RULES.

The working of the quarantine rules is necessarily attended with some inconvenience, not only to the passengers detained but to the general public. On Saturday morning the price of meat in the Crawford and other markets was considerably higher, owing to some of the agriculturists bringing their live stock to Bombay for sale having been detained in quarantine, thus reducing the available supply. The attempts that are being made by poor travellers to evade detention by taking first-class tickets are not always successful. In the early morning train from Poona, on Saturday, a number of Hindus came from the Deccan capital third-class as far as Karjat. They there dismounted and purchased first-class tickets to Bombay. But Mr. Rennison, of the Railway Police, was in the train (by which his Excellency Lord Sandhurst was also travelling), and saw what had occurred, with the result that the passengers in question were detained in quarantine in just the same way as all third-class ticket holders.

Four hundred and ninety-five passengers arrived in Bombay from Poona by the different trains on Friday last, and were detrained at the Byculla station, whence they were conveyed under police escort to the Wari Bunder and Narelwady Camps. On the same day 73 passengers, who arrived from Surat and Ahmedabad by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, were detrained at the Grant Road station and escorted by the police to the above camps.

There were, yesterday, 1,482 persons detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 1,355 persons in the Narelwady Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The above reports show that two cases were detected on Saturday from houses Nos. 48 and 11 at Gun Carriage Street. The patients were removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Three suffering cases of plague and one fatal case of the same disease were reported from various localities in Mandvie ward. One case of simple fever was also reported from the same district. A case was discovered from the Market section, and another from a chawl at Khetwady, 6th Lane.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in the various Plague hospitals was as follows on Saturday: —Arthur Road, 58 ; Grant Road, 17 ; Jain (Parel), 12 ; Dariasthan, 11 ; Hindu Fever, 10 ; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 7 ; Telugu, 5 ; Adamji Peerbhoy, 3 ; Julai, 2 ; Nizampoora, 2 ; and Don Tod, 1.

Eleven deaths were recorded in all the hospitals.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 128, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,400, making a total of 3,528 persons. Departures by sea 944, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,239, making a total of 4,183 persons.

New regulations applicable to vessels arriving at Aden from Bombay were published in a *Govt. Gazette* Extraordinary dated Saturday.

THE IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE CASES.

In your issue of 20th inst., the details of returns of plague cases for the previous twenty-four hours are made to show that the steamer Sabarmati had imported three cases, whereas the cases in question had not the slightest connection with our vessel and were unquestionably indigenous. In reference to this statement Messrs. Shepherd and Co. have received the following letter from Dr. Macartie, Health Officer of the Port :—

"Referring to your conversation with me as regards the three cases of plague reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of 20th instant, ex your steamer Sabarmati, I beg to state that I have made inquiries and find that owing to some mistake in the Municipal returns these cases have been represented as imported into Bombay from Bhuj and Porebunder, whereas as a matter of fact they were indegenous cases outward bound which were detected by my staff at the outward inspection of passengers about to embark on your steamer Sabarmati, on Thursday, 18th instant. They were not permitted to embark and were sent direct to Arthur Road Plague Hospital.

It is to be regretted that at a time when the strongest efforts are apparently being made to show that most of the plague cases in Bombay have been imported, the inaccuracy of the Municipal returns should have made your steamer Sabarmati to appear in the columns of the press as an "infected" vessel, when as a matter of fact the three cases stated as having been imported by the ship had never been on board of her and were indisputably indegenous Bombay cases which were prevented from leaving for Porebunder and Bhuj."

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

Lt.-Col. F. L. Jones, 3rd Madras Lancers, Rs. 10.

A meeting of the General Working Committee for affording help to people placed in quarantine in Bombay will be held, at 5-30, this evening, in Sir Mungaldas' bungalow, Girgaum. The business to be transacted includes the consideration of a letter received from the honorary secretaries of the sub-committee, forwarding a communication from the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas K. Parakh, regarding the extent of help to persons in quarantine.

We are sorry to hear that the plague still lingers at Kotri although there was a respite of six days, which we noticed in our last issue. On the 12th two suspicious cases of fever were removed to the Observation Camp and one more on the 13th, on which date another case occurred in the Isolation Camp, and on the morning of Sunday last a case of plague was also discovered in the town. The suspicious cases, we learn, have not been medically pronounced to be plague. Up to Sunday last the total number of plague cases amounted to 42 and the deaths to 27. All those persons who were removed and attended to in time are said to be progressing favourably. On Saturday last, Dr. Cameron, one of the doctors sent out from England for plague duty, proceeded to Kotri. He will be placed in charge of the Plague Hospital and camp there Mr. H. Tupper, Assistant Collector of Hyderabad who was placed on special duty in connection with the plague at Kotri, is reported to be suffering from fever for some days past. We are glad to learn that Seth Vishindas Nihalchand, who rendered such signal service during the prevalence of the epidemic here, by his extensive charities and solicitude for the poor and sick, has opened a place at Kotri for the feeding of the poor, etc., who will no doubt fully appreciate his kindness and generosity.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE KADMI DASTUR.

Dustur Khurshedji Phirozjee Mulla-Firoze sends us the following further correspondence for publication :—

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Nowroji Jehangirji Gamadia, Chairman of the Kadmi Anjuman meeting of the 14th instant (and also a member of the managing committee for the disbursement of the Kadmi Dastur's salary).

Sir,—Our client, Dastur Cursetji Ferozji Mulla-Feroze, has handed over to us your letter, dated the 15th November, communicating to him a resolution, alleged by you to have been passed at the Kadmi Anjuman meeting of the 14th instant, and in which you inform him that the resolution was passed by a majority. Our client instructs us to reply to your letter as follows :—That he was not present at the meeting held on the 14th November, 1897, and, therefore, personally knows nothing as to what actually transpired there. But he has been informed by some of those present at the meeting that the proposition, which your letter informs him was carried by a majority of those present at the meeting, was not put by you to the vote of that meeting, in the manner all propositions or amendments are bound to be put by the presiding chairman, and that he is further informed that your suggestion to close the discussion and put the proposition to the meeting was met by "a hundred cries of "no, no." All this information, supplied to our client after the meeting was over, is further and very strongly corroborated by the manner in which these reports of the proceedings have been taken, and by the reports themselves, taken down on the spot, and subsequently published in the two local daily English newspapers, viz., the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Times of India," the three Gujerati daily newspapers, widely circulated amongst Parsis, viz., "The Bombay Samachar," the "Akhbar-e-Soudagar," and the "Jam-e-Jamshed." Of these the "Bombay Samachar" distinctly, and in explicit terms, reports that you, "the Chairman of the meeting, declared the proposition to be carried by a majority without putting the proposition to the vote, and that the meeting came to a termination without a decision being arrived at." Our client does not, at this stage, wish to enter into any further details, such as the proposed amendments, the taking of a poll, &c., but instructs us to inform you that he cannot seriously treat the communication now made by you to him. By your conduct in the chair you acted in an unconstitutional and highhanded manner, and in a manner decidedly against the wishes of the large number of the gentlemen assembled, as reported in all the local newspapers. Our client will, therefore, await a proper and regular voting on the resolution proposed at the local meeting, and then alone will he cheerfully abide by the result.—Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) Hemming and Peace.

Bombay, Nov. 18, 1897.

Messrs. Hemming and Peace, Solicitors for Dastur Knurshedji Phirozjee Mulla-Feroze.

Dear Sirs,—Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia has placed in our hands your letter to him of yesterday with instructions to reply to the same. Your client appears to have been misinformed as to the proposition you refer to not having been properly put before the meeting. We are instructed to state that the proposition was put before the meeting by our client in the regular way, after it had been discussed, and was declared by him to have been, as in fact it was, carried by a large majority. Your client need hardly be told that the cries of a few dissentient voices, when our client decided to close the discussion in deference to the wishes of by far the largest section of the meeting, could not in any way affect the validity of the procedure adopted by him.

Our client has nothing to do with the published reports to which you refer or with any discrepancies in them.—Yours, truly,

(Sd.) Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw.

Bombay, Nov. 19, 1897.

To Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors to Mr. Nowroji Jahangir Gamadia.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your letter, dated the 18th November, our client, Dastur Knurshedji Pherozji Mulla-Feroze, instructs us to inform your client, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, that the Dastur cannot see his way to accept the explanation he offers, by saying that what has been stated in the newspapers (which are of some weight and status in Bombay) are "discrepancies." The charges so openly made against your client that he declared the proposition as passed without taking one vote, etc., are rather serious, and it is your client's duty now to set himself right in the eyes of the public and particularly of his co-religionists by taking the necessary steps, and unless and until your client clears up the mist of extreme suspicion and doubt attaching to his behaviour in the chair, our client declines and will continue to decline to accept his version so cooly made of the whole of the proceedings.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) Hemming and Peace.

CHINA NEWS.

Newspapers at home are evidently kept better informed of affairs in the Far East than our northern contemporaries. For some time past the rumours, and rumours which have been published regarding the negotiations for the Hooley-Jameson Loan, have almost persuaded us to doubt the veracity of the information published by us nearly a month ago that the negotiations had fallen through. Reuter has at last come to the rescue with the information that the loan has proved abortive, and that the Chinese are negotiating with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—Again with regard to some very suspicious movements of the Russians, which appeared too audacious to be credited, Reuter has also stamped his impress. It is now somewhat authoritatively stated that Mr. McLeavy Brown has been replaced by the Russian gentleman, M. Alexieff, as superintendent of the Financial Department of Corea. A northern contemporary states that all British subjects and American citizens holding Corean Government appointments, have or are to receive their congé and that Russians will be appointed in their stead.—Under the agreement between Sheng Tajen and the Belgian Syndicate the Lu-han Railway is to be completed in five years—barring accidents. Clauses are introduced to enable the Belgian and Chinese officials to work amicably, under the supreme authority of Sheng, who is empowered to cancel the agreements of the foreigners if they are rude, incapable, intemperate, neglectful of duty or disobedient to the Director-General. The Railway Co. will allow the Syndicate five per cent. commission on the actual cost of all material brought from outsiders, freight and insurance not to be included, but this arrangement does not apply to the section from Lukowchiao to Paoting the materials for which have already been ordered.—We publish a translation of two replies of the Tsung-li-Yamen to a petition presented by the Emperor of China, in regard to the interference of foreign missionaries in native litigation.—The spread of English in China within the past year or two has been very marked, and according to a correspondent to a northen contemporary, an English-speaking society has just been formed at Peking by about twenty young Chinamen. The rumour is again resuscitated that the Germans are about to establish a coaling station in South China. A story is translated from a Chinese paper that negotiations have been in progress for the establishment of a German coaling station near Foochow.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., at Shanghai, on 25th October, resolutions were passed increasing the capital to Tls. 1,750,000, by the creation of 7,500 new shares of Tls. 100 each—5,000 of which will be offered in the first instance to the present shareholders in a certain proportion then disposed of by the General Managers. The General Managers were authorized to borrow for the purposes of the Company up to Tls. 750,000.—Reports come from the Philippines of terrible destruction wrought by a hurricane in the early part of October, in which three vessels were wrecked. Great loss of life is reported from Tacloban, the capital of Leyte, and at Panaloron, a tidal wave overwhelmed the town. The town of Hernani in Samar, is reported to have disappeared entirely, and a new island has been thrown up off the Coast.

The hot weather is still with us in Hongkong, although it is very cool in the evenings. The Colonists are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the cricket week, which commences on Monday. The Singapore cricket eleven have arrived and the afternoons are devoted to practice.—In the Inter-Port Shooting match, the Singapore team have fired off, making a record score of 934. Some good shooting has already been done in the Colony, two scores of 99 having been recorded.—As a result of the official investigation into the Gambling Scandal, two Chinese Police Sergeant Interpreters and three Chinese clerks at the Magistracy have resigned their offices. A telegram has been received from the Secretary of State authorizing the dismissal of Mr. Osmund, Chief Clerk in the Registrar-General's Department. Mr. Osmund was suspended at the time the bribery scandal was brought before the public. He forfeits his pension.—Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald is expected to leave England this month to relieve Rear-Admiral Oxley at present on leave.—The estimates for the ensuing year, authorising the expenditure of dols. 2,343,730 to the public service, have been approved by the Finance Committee, and will probably be brought up at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, on Monday next, for adoption.—*China Mail* (Nov. 4)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE AT KAMATIPURA.

STABBED WITH A KINFE.

About half-past 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, one Dewji Malharee, a Hindu cobler, aged about thirty years, residing in the room of a chawl at Kamatipura, 2nd Street, murdered his young wife, Rai, aged fourteen, by stabbing her in three places by means of a large table knife, and caused more or less serious injuries to three persons, who attempted to arrest him. The occurrence created some excitement in the locality, and within a few minutes the whole street was crowded with people. The culprit threatened to stab anyone attempting to arrest him, but he was eventually secured by one Dhondee Rama, who threw him down, while another man, named Raja Ram Nunda, disarmed him by depriving him of the knife. The accused was then given in custody of a policeman, and the knife was also given in his charge. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were dressed and they were detained under treatment.

On receiving the information, Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Good proceeded to the house and found the murdered woman lying dead in the passage down stairs with one wound on her neck, another on the nose, and a third on the right shoulder. The wound on the neck, which extended from the back below the ear to the chin, seemed to have proved mortal. The police officers then proceeded to the J. J. Hospital, where they took charge of the accused as well as the knife, which was stained with blood. They also saw a man, named Marootee Babaji, who had received a stab on the chest, and two women, one of whom had sustained a wound on the right check and the other a bite on the left thumb.

From inquiries made by the police, it appears that the deceased was married to the accused while she was in her infancy, and they had been residing together for some time past in the room of a chawl at Kamatipura, 2nd Street. Since the last Dussera holiday the husband had been occasionally informed that his wife had been giving too much liberty to one Govindia, who resided on the second floor of the same house. The accused warned the deceased, and also informed her mother, who resided with them, of his suspicion. Notwithstanding this, the intimacy between the woman and the man Govindia, it was alleged, continued, giving rise to occasional quarrels between the accused and his mother-in-law. On Friday night, about 8 o'clock, the accused saw his wife receive five annas from Govindia, and questioned her about it. The deceased denied having received any money from her alleged paramour. The accused then told his mother-in-law that he would abandon his wife and go away. She said she would refer the matter to the Jamat. The man then left the house and returned home about midnight, but the mother-in-low refused to open the door of the room, and he had to sleep on a cot in the passage outside the rooms. About 6 o'clock on the following morning the mother-in-law went out to call the Jamat, leaving the deceased in the room. Shortly after she had left, Rai came out of the room with a lotah in her hand and went down stairs into the water closet. The accused followed her and stabbed her in three places on the neck, shoulder, and nose, killing her on the spot. One Marootee Babajee, deceased's brother, who attempted to arrest him, was stabbed on the chest. Two other women who interfered were also injured. The accused was finally secured and given in police custody as above stated.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry at the morgue in the afternoon, when, after the body was identified, the inquiry was adjourned.

Later on the accused was placed by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with the offence of murdering his wife Rai. After the evidence of two witnesses was recorded, the accused made the following statement :—

The deceased woman Rai was my wife. It is true that Inspector Good found her lying dead in her house with a wound through her neck. I stabbed her with this knife. I bought it fifteen or sixteen days ago. This lotah covered with blood is mine. When I stabbed her, she had this lotah in her hand, and it fell down. It was covered with blood.

The Magistrate : Why did you stab your wife ?

Accused : After the Dussera I heard my wife was carrying on an intrigue with one Govindia. She denied it. Last night, about 8 p.m., I saw Govindia give my wife some money. He lives in the same house upstairs. I told my mother-in-law that I would go away and live upstairs. She said she would hold a Jamat in the morning. This morning my mother-in-law went out to call the Jamat, and then I stabbed my wife, when she went to the privy. I slept outside all night. Marootee has also been hurt, as also two women. They tried to seize me and they got hurt accidentally with my knife.

The case was remanded to the 3rd proximo, and the accused was sent to the Common Jail.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong, Nov. 3, says:—The sheer weight of heavy accumulations of unsold stocks, and the precipitancy of holders to realize, have but resulted in a further decline of dols. 2 to dols 3 per bale from last quotations, and have withal, led to sales of but 2,500 bales during the past fortnight. Dealers themselves are overweighted with bargains to the tune of 12,000 bales of very high prices, and amongst themselves they are availing of every opportunity to unload themselves even at a sacrifice of dols. 3 to dols. 5, and consequently, the concessions and overtures of importers meet with very meagre response. The abundance of cotton crops in India, America, and China is also retarding transactions, as, even though exchange on India is again weak, dealers under the cheapness of the raw material, apprehend a lower range of values than now ruling. As it has been, late arrivals of cheap yarn have been further working down values very materially the last few days, and as this sequence is likely to continue under the present weak state of the Bombay market, dealers have had to curtail purchases. The announcement that the British Government has declined to re-open the Indian mints should lead to a rise in values, as rupees have been slowly declining during the past fortnight, but the comparative steadiness of silver, in spite of this announcement, leads to a belief amongst the Chinese that this decline will not go much lower, inasmuch as silver finds some support in China and the East, and the outlets that have been opened for its coinage in the various provincial new mints of China will sooner or later be evident ; as also they believe that the present latent process of the replacement of Japanese yens by British dollars will find an extensive development all over the country. Be that as it may, at the present moment the decline in values and exchange is concurrent, and as the heavy accumulations are enough to meet the contingencies of the country markets for some six months to come without fresh importations, an improvement in values at present appears very remote. Sales comprise about

600 bales of No. 20	sold at	dols. 98	to dols. 104 and dols. 106
150 16	..	dols. 88.75	to dols. 103 and dols. 107
150 12	..	dols. 81	to dols. 94
1,600 10	..	dols. 80	to dols. 93

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 13,400 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,000 bales—at 46,000 bales consisting of

14,700 bales of No. 20	20,000 bales of No. 10
6,000 16	650 8
4,000 12	650 6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 144 wire and Rs. 145 post. Japanese Yarn owing to comparative cheapness has again made a little headway and some 300 to 350 bales of No. 20 have been sold at dols. 101 to dols. 100.

In Shanghai there was a much better demand than here during the past fortnight. Holders were easier in their terms by Tls. 2 to Tls. 3, so Newchang Cheefoo, and Hankow buyers were to the fore, and some 5,100 bales were bargained for made up of

1,800 bales of No. 20		sold at Tls.	76	to 79
900	do.	16	do.	72	to 77
200	do.	12	do.	71	to 75
2,200	do.	10	do.	65.50	to 73

leaving unsold stock at 23,000 bales. There was likewise some inquiry for Japanese spinnings, and some 800 and 900 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have found buyers at Tls. 77.50 to Tls. 78.25 for the former and Tls. 72 to Tls. 73 for the latter. Of local spinnings 500 bales International's Nos. 14 to 16 have been sold at Tls. 74 and Tls. 75 net respectively. Exchange, as on the 29th ultimo, has been advised at Rs. 197 wire and Rs. 197½ post.

In Japan there has been very little if any local demand, and though prices are quoted dols. 91 to dols. 92 for No. 20 and dols. 89 to dols. 90 for No. 10, spinners are easier sellers by dol. 1 to dols. 2.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered—at ADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A GOOD many people regard the American Indians as a branch of the Mongolian race. According to Herr Vierkandt, in "Globus," however, they are not Mongolians, but a distinct race of mankind.

A statue of Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, is to be erected in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. It is the gift of Mayor Phelan, and was executed by Dr. Douglas Tilden.

A curious landslip occurred recently at the village of Sattel, in the canton of Schwyz. An inn situated on a hill road slid down the hillside 35 feet, just stopping short of the river Steinen. The inn, with the road in front, the garden, two large elm trees, and other things about the house were all intact after the slip.

Some time ago M. Le Bon, a French experimenter, showed that ordinary light contained invisible rays which could penetrate a plate of ebonite and produce other effects more or less resembling those of "X" rays. He called these rays "black light." Quite recently M. Henri Besquerel has shown that these rays are probably the infrarred rays of the spectrum.

The forests of Alaska will prove of greater value than its gold. At present the law forbids cutting trees there for timber and fuel or shipping wood from the territery. Sawmills already exist there, and wood is burned at the salmon fisheries, but only on sufferance. The pine forests of south-eastern Alaska and the coasts of the south-west are believed by Americans to be the largest in the world.

The Danish island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, is perhaps the most wonderful in existence. It is entirely of magnetite or magnetic iron ore, and is feared by sailors, because it affects their campasses, even at a distance of miles. Between Bornholm and the mainland there is also a magnetic shoal, where many vessels are wrecked. A magnetic needle freely suspended in a boat over it points downwards.

Photographers on the move are sometimes unable to find a good dark-room lamp, owing to smoke, smell and the danger of fire. Hence the new portable electric lamp brought out by the Lecoll Storage Battery Company, of 76, Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, U. S., may be useful. It gives a light for ten hours at one charge, and the front of the lamp is of ruby glass. A variety of the device can serve for a bicycle lamp as well.

The Princeton University expedition to Patagonia found many interesting fossils between Sandy Port, in the Straits of Magellan, and Port Desire, on the North. New glaciers and volcanic cones were also discovered in the Cordileras north of the head-waters of Santa Cruz river. During five months' absence in this region the explorers saw no living being but themselves. The party also spent some time with the Canoe Indians, who practically live in trail canoes and on shellfish.

The Chinampas, or floating gardens of Mexico, are, in Lakes Chalco and Xochimilcho. They float no longer, being anchored by roots to the bottom, and separated by narrow canals. Flowers and fruits are grown upon them by the Indians and taken to the city markets in canoes by way of the Viga Canal, and especially to the chief market called Volador, south of the National Palace, and occupying a portion of the old grounds of the "New House" of Montezuma, once a property of Cortez.

According to "F. A. L.," in "Science," the American journal, recent investigations show that during the past fur-sealing season there has been a decrease of nearly 15 per cent. among the females and 30 per cent. among the "killable males." This reduction agrees with estimate of the American Sealing Commissioners in 1896, when the number of seals was reckoned at 450,000 to 500,000. Since the census was taken, 35,000 seals have been killed at sea, nearly 80 per cent. of them females. About 16,600 pups were starved to death in consequence of pelagic sealing. There has also been a loss from natural causes.

Some 377 pups and 11 full-grown females were branded as an experiment last year. Of these, none of the pups have been seen again at the Pribyloff Islands, partly because they were mostly females and will not return to the breeding grounds for another year. Six of the adult females have been seen, however, and this is considered a sign that branding as a preventative of pelagic sealing is a success. Only half the number of females are on shore at one time, and these are scattered over eight miles of coat. It is, therefore, remarkble that as many as six out of the whole eleven branded ones should have been seen again. The brands were plainly visible on their hides, although the seals had shed their coasts since it was done. Reports of branded seals taken on the coast of Japan are without foundation, as are the mythical herds driven from the Pribyloffs to seas unknown. A party from the U. S. Coast Survey are now making a careful survey of the Islands.

Professor D. E. Hughes, F. R. S., has been decorated by the King of the Belgians as an Officer of the Order of Leopold, for his printing telegraph, which has been used in Belgium for the last 25 years. Professor Hughes is better known to popular fame as the discoverer of the microphone now employed for transmitting speech in telephones, but his printing telegraph is quite as useful in its own way, and the leading telegraph instrument all over Europe. The new distinction is only one of many which he has received at the hands of European sovereigns from Imperial France to Russia and Turkey. His personal acquaintance with crowned heads has been considerable, and like many others, he has been more honoured officially in other countries than his own. It seems not a little strange that the British Government, which has conferred a good many titles on more or less distinguished men of science lately, should not have offered any to one of the greatest in point of genius, fame, and public benefaction.

Whether X-rays exist in the kathodic pencil which produces them is a question that forms the subject of some interesting experiments at the hands of Prof. A. Roiti (*Atti dei Lincei*, vi. 5). To put the matter briefly, discharge-tube was closed at one end by a plate of aluminium covered by a diaphragm of lead with a central aperture, in such a way that when kathodic rays fell on the central portion, the X-rays given off illuminated an actinometer. On placing the tube in the field of a powerful magnet, so as to deflect the kathodic rays to one side, the actinometer appeared almost dark. By inserting a tube of lead *inside* the discharge tube, so as to prevent any reflected rays from the side of the tube from reaching the central portion of the aluminium, complete extinction of the X-rays was obtained. The author concludes that indeflectable kathodic rays either are non-existent, or else, if they exist, are not transformable into Rontgen rays. Prof. Roiti also describes experiments establishing the law that metals of greatest atomic weight emit rays of greatest intensity.

According to Professor Harshberger, of the University of Pennsylvania, the Mexican alcoholic drink pulque is laxative, antiscorbutic, and through assisting digestion, quieting to the action of the heart. It is very refeshing and wholesome in the high table-lands. Pulque is the fermented juice, "aguamiel" (honeywater), of the Agave, Maguey, or Century Plant. When the Agave is full-grown, turns a little yellow, and begins to shoot a flower stalk, it is tapped by making a hollow in its core at the base of the central leaves which stand upright. The juce is drawn from it by suction into an empty gourd pierced at both ends, by an Indian, wearing a leather apron and a knee-pad. The aguamiel is then run into a vessel of pottery and wickerwork or a hogskin, and allowed to ferment for 36 hours in a shed. During this period it changes from a yellow-looking liquid to a milk-white, yeasty fluid. The Mexicans also drink "pino," made from the pineapple, and "tepache," or sugarcane cider. Mercal, tequila, and aguardient are very strong spirits. Two or three glasses of one or the other will turn a Mexican Indian accustomed to a single glass crazy.

A very neat portable telephone for hospitals or private use has been brought out by the London and Provincial Telephone Company. It enables a sick patient to communicate with the other residents in the house with a minimum of trouble, more easily, indeed, than with a speaking tube. The advantages of such a means of conversing with patients, especially isolated patients, suffering from infectious diseases, are patent. The apparatus will be an acquisition in many private houses, if only for this reason, but, of course, it is capable of serving the ordinary needs of a household. Being portable, it can be moved from one room to another. The same inventor has also introduced a small "button" telephone, which can be attached to the wall like an electric bell push. It serves as an electric bell, in fact, but also allows of conversation between the two parties concerned, which a mere electric bell cannot do. Having regard to the expense of ordinary telephones we ought perhaps to mention that the price of these is very modest. We are inclined to think that, but for the popular notion that telephones are very expensive things, household telephones, like the above, would come into very general use.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the mos delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government stamp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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CAN BE HAD AT
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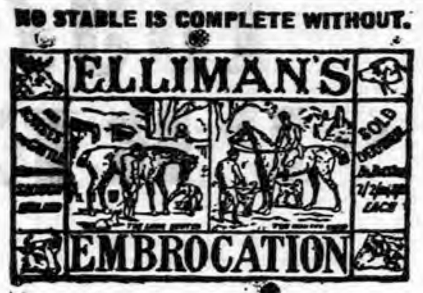
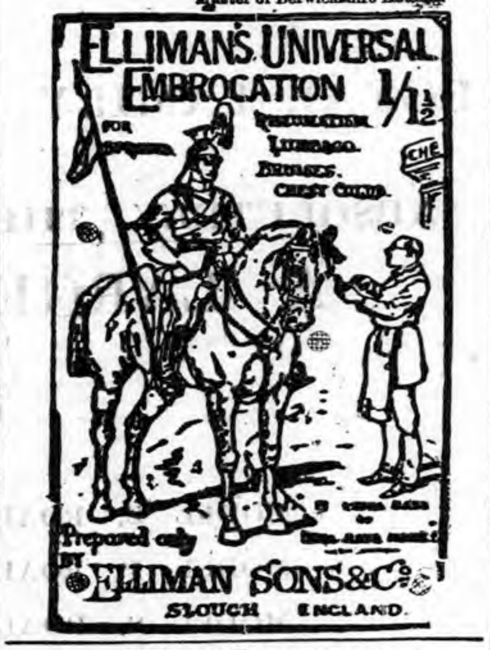
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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DOES NOT "REPEAT"

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HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
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"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
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Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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PERSIANS! PERSIANS!! PERSIANS!!!
WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my stables opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts, also Galloways, Race and Polo ponies for sale.

Carriages and Horses, single and pair of all kinds, for sale and hire by the day, month and year on moderate terms.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'S

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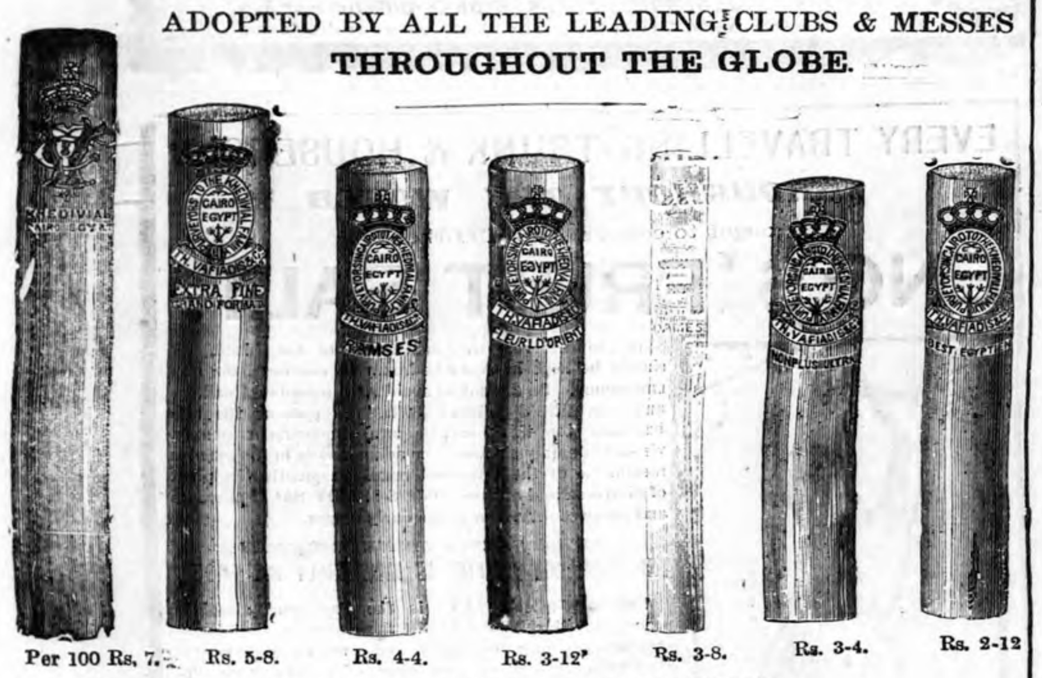
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



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THE ONLY AWARD AT CHICAGO, 1893.

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

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IN THE KITCHEN.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

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GOES FARTHEST.

Added to gravies and soups it acts like a cook's talisman; but always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE; there are imitations which do not taste so nice, and are not so carefully manufactured.

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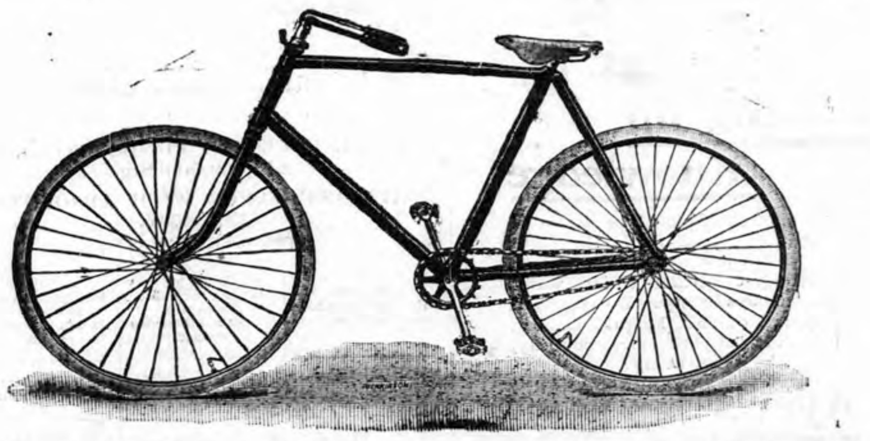

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A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

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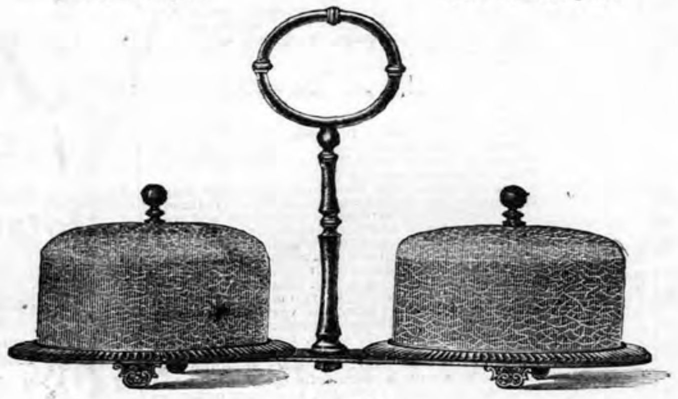

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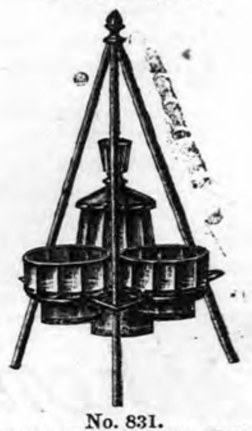

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Complete, Rs. 8-8.

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass find measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

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AOLINE (Regd.)

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NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.